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1901

Pelham Nursery Co.
TORONTO
ONT.

600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

**GENERAL CATALOGUE
OF
FRUIT
AND
ORNAMENTAL**



TREES

**Small
Fruits,**

**Flowering Shrubs, Roses,
Etc.**

Grown and for Sale by

**PELHAM NURSERY
COMPANY, TORONTO,
ONTARIO.**

Nurseries, PELHAM, Ontario.



REFACE

TO OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE.

We take pleasure in presenting this latest edition of our General Catalogue, which

has been carefully revised, and is descriptive of the different varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, etc., which are most worthy of consideration and dissemination. It is intended that this publication shall not only fill the requirements of a catalogue, but of a reference book as well. With this in view as complete descriptions are given as publications of this nature will allow, thus enabling our patrons to order according to their requirements.

In all departments we are abreast with the times. Every year sees the introduction of some new, improved variety, which has been tested in our testing orchards before being offered to our patrons. All stock is grown under the supervision of experienced growers, who have under them skilled labor, such as insures intelligent treatment of every plant according to its requirements.

The nurseries are situated in the well-known Niagara Peninsula, the Garden of Canada, where the climate is not too rigorous for the production of the best nursery stock, and where the long, cool autumn gives the trees plenty of time in which to ripen their wood, thus making very hardy stock.

All stock is carefully graded before shipment, great care being taken to send out only strong, thrifty plants, such as will transplant well.

Our shipping facilities are of the best, a spur of the T. H. & B. Railway running into our packing yards, thus enabling us to handle all orders with despatch.

Permit us to thank those who have so generously patronized us in the past, and to state that we shall strive to merit a continuation of their patronage through supplying a high grade of stock, and a careful attendance to business.

Pelham Nursery Company.

ONTARIO.

KINGHURST, ONT., Nov. 21st.

PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto, Ont.,

DEAR SIR:—Received your letter of the 17th, and went to Chesley, Ont., and got the trees. I am thankful to you for the careful way that you packed them. We planted them to-day. They are a fine sample.

Yours truly, G. BITTORE.

AYR, May 1st.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find Post Office Order for \$6, being amount due you for trees. They arrived on the 29th inst. We are quite pleased with them and will certainly recommend you to our friends.

Yours truly,

Kindly acknowledge.

MRS. JNO. FRASER.

ERINDALE, ONT., Oct. 28th, 1901.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose my cheque on Toronto for apple trees received on Thursday at Colborne, Ont., shipped to G. R. Hinds. The trees are a nice lot and the roots are well fibred.

Yours truly, REV. RALPH W. HINDS.

TO THE MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE PELHAM NURSERY Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify that the nursery stock purchased by me through your Meaford agent, Wm. Ward, arrived in good time and good order, exceeding my most sanguine expectations in every respect. I would advise my brother farmers to examine my stock before purchasing, as it gives me pleasure to recommend your stock. I consider that the best stock that ever came into this neighborhood came from the Pelham Nursery Co. J. D. ROBERTSON.

MANITOBA.

MESSRS. PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto,

GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify that the roses I ordered of your agent, Mr. T. Oldham, arrived in perfect condition and are doing well. I hope to have them in bloom in April or May.

Yours truly,

GEORGE THOMAS, Boiler Inspector.

BRANDON, MAN., Nov. 24th.

THE PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto, Ont.,

GENTLEMEN:—The fifty tender roses I ordered from you through the recommendation of your agent, Mr. Thos. Oldham, came in first-class condition and are making marvellous growth. They are now coming into bud and I shall have cut roses by Christmas. The other stock is also doing very satisfactorily.

Yours very truly,

FRED W. MANSOFF, "The Greenhouses," 8th St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GRANITE SIDING, B.C., Nov. 24th.

TO THE PELHAM NURSERY Co.,

DEAR SIR:—We received our order of trees, for which we paid your agent, Mr. J. A. Kelley, \$106.50, in first-class condition. We are very pleased with them. The trees we purchased from you last spring look splendid and have made excellent growth. They are, without exception, the finest and healthiest trees in this vicinity.

Yours truly,

MANSFIELD & BOWYER, per F. H. Mansfield.

ENGLAND.

Wolsely Stafford, Eng., Nov.

Received Grape Vines beautifully packed, and well pleased with them, so much so that I planted them myself.

LADY WOLSLEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

This is to certify that the Pelham Nursery Co. have sold to Sir. Wm. Van Horne, within the last three years, upward of \$556 worth of Nursery Stock, which has been delivered in good, thrifty condition, and proved to be first-class in every respect.

(Signed), HAROLD D'ALMAINE, Manager Fruit Farm.

QUEBEC.

RIVER OUELLE, Quebec.

TO PELHAM NURSERY Co.,

SIR:—You will find here enclosed twenty-six dollars and thirty cents (\$26.30) sent to pay for the trees and shrubs just received in good order.

Yours truly,

MISS ATHAIS TATU.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LAWRENCETOWN, N.S., May 7th.

GENTLEMEN:—Trees received in good condition. I am very much pleased with them. Enclosed find P. O. Order for sixty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$62.50).

Yours truly,

HEBER BOLAND.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDER.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:—

1st. All orders by mail should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention, as it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand, hence, we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once.

2nd. Buyers ordering by letter should write out the order plainly *on a separate list* and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3rd. *Give plain and explicit shipping directions.* When none are given, we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case, except on orders made through our agents, do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarders.

4th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a bank draft, post-office order, or money by registered letter; fractions of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular *ages* and *sizes of trees, kinds of stock*, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case without being expressly requested to do so.

6th. All trees and plants are carefully labelled and packed in the best manner for any part of Canada, the United States, or Europe. Unless otherwise stated, prices include delivery of packages at the railroad station of the purchaser—freight paid.

7th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

CAUTION.

The reputation of our firm for square and honest dealing, and sending out stock equalled by few and surpassed by none, has led unscrupulous agents, as well as dealers and jobbers in stock, to use our name. It sometimes happens that an agent whose services we have dispensed with retains some of our literature, including order blanks.

Do not be deceived. When you are solicited for an order demand of the agent to show his Certificate of Agency, which is pasted in his plate book, and which is signed by us, and if he cannot produce this he is not one of our duly-appointed agents.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of the Soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or other Stock.—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this. Therefore, prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off); do not cut back the tops the first year. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, *well packed*.

Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it*, so there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. **OMISSION TO PACK THE EARTH SOLIDLY IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF FAILURE IN PLANTING NURSERY STOCK.** Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be done so that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the tree between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake.

BERRY PLANTS.—These are most easily and successfully transplanted when the proper method is pursued; but so many of them are lost that special instructions are necessary. The cause of failure is almost invariably **TOO DEEP PLANTING**. The crown of the roots should only be barely covered with soil, so that the new shoots can easily break through; this is greatly facilitated by a top dressing or mulching of manure, especially when planted in fall. If planted too deep, or even with only a light covering, if the soil hardens or crusts they are sure to smother. The surface must, therefore, be kept loose, and this can best be done by mulching, which is also a great protection in winter as well as a fertilizer. What are called "tip" or "sucker" plants seldom start from the tops, but from the crown of the roots. Nothing gives a quicker return or offers more encouragement to the planter than our *two year transplanted berry bushes*. As we make a specialty of this class of stock, taking extra care of the plants a year longer than other growers, we can assure our purchasers of a very superior article in this line. Do not be satisfied with the small yearling plants offered by others, when for a trifle more you can get strong healthy plants *two years old and transplanted* from us.

Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from one to two feet deep, for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature. This is one of the strongest points to note in planting. It means success.

After-Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees and plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the

purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Fall Planting.—When planted in the Fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until Spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice, and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines and other delicate stock in the Fall, *the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the Winter.* The surplus earth should be removed early in the Spring.

Injured Trees.—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long, and the weather is not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall, and heeled in over winter, are worthless. *If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake.* Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during the first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success select a dry spot where no water will stand during winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed.* Then add another layer of trees, over-lapping the first, continuing as at first, until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds, or the earth can be filled right in and mounded up enough to shed the water. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

SPECIALTIES.

Such things as are found among our list of Specialties—which are printed in bold face type—can be depended upon as possessing superior points of merit. There is probably no nursery on the continent of North America offering as extensive a list, and when it is remembered that any new variety that we take hold of has been thoroughly tested at our testing orchards, it will be sufficient, we think, to inspire confidence. It would be suicidal to a firm possessing the reputation which we enjoy for fair and honest dealing, and sending out stock strictly true to name, to advise their patrons to invest in any of the newer varieties without fully understanding their nature.

In order to better protect our customers, whose patronage and confidence we value, we instituted our testing orchards referred to. This is a safeguard not only to our own reputation, but to our purchasers, and we intend to catalogue nothing among the new fruits and flowers until we have abundant proof of its genuineness as a distinct variety and superiority over other sorts. Many of these Specialties have been purchased outright by us from the originator, so that the only way to secure the stock will be to order from us through our duly appointed salesmen.

BEST DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 feet to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	4 by 5 feet
Strawberries for Field Culture	1 by 3½ feet
Strawberries for Hill Culture	2 feet apart each way

NUMBER OF PIECES ON AN ACRE.

Distances Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distances Apart.	No. of Plants.
3 inches by 3 inches	696,960	5½ feet by 5½ feet	1,417
4 inches by 4 inches	392,040	6 feet by 6 feet	1,210
6 inches by 6 inches	174,240	6½ feet by 6½ feet	1,031
9 inches by 9 inches	77,440	7 feet by 7 feet	881
1 foot by one foot	43,560	8 feet by 8 feet	680
1½ feet by 1½ feet	19,360	10 feet by 10 feet	435
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780	12 feet by 12 feet	300
2 feet by 2 feet	10,890	13 feet by 13 feet	257
2½ feet by 2½ feet	6,960	14 feet by 14 feet	222
3 feet by one foot	14,520	15 feet by 15 feet	205
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260	16 feet by 16 feet	170
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	16½ feet by 16½ feet	160
3½ feet by 3½ feet	3,555	17 feet by 17 feet	150
4 feet by 1 foot	10,890	18 feet by 18 feet	135
4 feet by 2 feet	5,445	19 feet by 19 feet	120
4 feet by 3 feet	3,630	20 feet by 20 feet	110
4 feet by four feet	2,725	25 feet by 25 feet	70
4½ feet by 4½ feet	2,151	30 feet by 30 feet	50
5 feet by 1 foot	8,712	33 feet by 33 feet	40
5 feet by 2 feet	4,356	40 feet by 40 feet	27
5 feet by 3 feet	2,904	50 feet by 50 feet	17
5 feet by 4 feet	2,178	60 feet by 60 feet	12
5 feet by 5 feet	1,745	66 feet by 66 feet	10

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

PLANT.	First Application.	Second Application.	Third Application.	Fourth Application.	Fifth Application.	Sixth Application.
APPLE (Scab, codlin moth, bud moth.)	When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution.	<i>Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For bud moth, Arsenites when leaf buds open.</i>	<i>When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites.</i>	<i>8-12 days later, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Bordeaux.</i>
CHERRY (Rot, aphid, slug.)	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphid appears, Kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slacked lime. Hellebore.	<i>10-14 days if rot appears, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.</i>		
CURRENT (Mildew, worms.)	<i>At first sign of Worms, Arsenites.</i>	<i>10 days later, hellebore. If leaves mildew, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>If worms persist, Hellebore.</i>			
GOOSEBERRY (Mildew, worms.)	<i>When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms, as above.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Bordeaux. For worms as above.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate. For worms, as above.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, repeat third.</i>		
GRAPE (Fungous diseases, Flea-beetle.)	In Spring, when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Paris green for flea-beetle.	<i>When leaves are 1-1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux. Paris green for larvæ of flea-beetle.</i>	<i>When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris green as before.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, if any disease appears, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10-14 days, Ammoniacal copper carbonate. Make later applications of this if necessary.</i>
PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT (Rot, mildew.)	<i>Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.</i>	<i>Before flowers open, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>When fruit has set, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>When fruit is nearly grown, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.</i>	<i>5-10 days later, repeat fourth.</i>	<i>5-10 days later repeat fourth if necessary.</i>
PEAR (Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth.)	As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution	<i>Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion when leaves open, for psylla.</i>	<i>After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites, Kerosene emulsion if necessary.</i>	<i>8-12 days later, repeat third.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion applied forcibly for psylla.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, repeat if necessary.</i>
PLUM (Fungous diseases, curculio.)	<i>During first warm days of early spring, Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are off in the fall, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.</i>	<i>When buds are swelling, Bordeaux for black knot and other fungous diseases. During mid-winter, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.</i>	<i>When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux. Begin to jar trees for curculio. Before buds start in spring Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.</i>	<i>10-14 days later, Bordeaux. Jar trees for curculio every 2-4 days. For San Jose scale, Kerosene emulsion when young appear in spring and summer.</i>	<i>10-20 days later, Bordeaux for black knot. Jar trees for curculio. When young plum scale insects first appear in summer, Kerosene emulsion.</i>	<i>10-20 days later, Bordeaux for black knot. Later applications may be necessary to prevent leaf spot and fruit rot, use Ammoniacal copper carbonate.</i>
QUINCE (Leaf and fruit spot.)	When blossom buds appear, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Arsenites.	<i>10-20 days later, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10-20 days later, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10-20 days later, Bordeaux.</i>	
RASPBERRY BLACKBERRY DEWBERRY (Anthracnose, rust.)	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.	During summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bordeaux.	Repeat second if necessary.	<i>(Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants.)</i>		
ROSE (Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphid.)	For mildew. Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to form a thin paste.	For black spot. Spray plants once a week with Ammoniacal copper carbonate, using fine spray.	For red spider. Spray plants twice a week with Kerosene emulsion. Apply to under side of foliage.	For aphid. Spray affected parts with Kerosene emulsion when necessary.		<i>(Kerosene emulsion must be used very dilute, as rose foliage is easily injured by it.)</i>

The applications italicised are the most important.

INSECTICIDES.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene (coal oil)	2 gals.
Rain water	1 gal.
Soap	½ lb.

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from fire, and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for 5 minutes. To be diluted before use with 9 parts of water.

For bark lice and other sucking insects.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris green	1 lb.
Lime (fresh)	1 lb.
Water	200 gals.

For dry application.—1 lb. Paris green with 50 lbs. flour, land plaster, slaked lime or any other perfectly dry powder.

For insects which eat foliage.

HELLEBORE.

White hellebore	1 oz.
Water	2 gals.

Or to be dusted undiluted over attacked plants.

PYRETHRUM (or Insect Powder).

Pyrethrum powder	1 oz.
Water	3 gals.

For dry application.—Mix thoroughly 1 part by weight of Insect Powder with 4 of cheap flour, and keep in a close vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked.

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

For scale-insects (young)	1 lb. in 5 gals. water.
For aphid	1 lb. in 8 gals. water.
For San Jose scale (in winter)	2 lbs. in 1 gal. water.

TOBACCO AND SOAP WASH.

FOR PLANT LICE OR APHIS.

Soak in hot water for a few hours 10 lbs. of tobacco leaves (home grown will do); strain off and add 2 lbs. of Whale-oil soap. Stir until all is dissolved, and dilute to 40 gals. Apply early and two or three times at short intervals.

~~For~~ This is the solution to use for destroying the **SPRUCE GALL LOUSE**.

The application should be made early in the spring—during May or the fore part of June, before the galls, in which the insects conceal themselves, are formed.

The only remedy for trees on which the gall has formed, is to cut off the affected parts.

ALKALINE WASH.

FOR BORERS.

Soft soap, reduced to the consistency of thick paint, by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda in water. If applied with a brush during the morning of a warm day, this will dry in a few hours, and form a tenacious coating not easily dissolved by rain.

FUNGICIDES.

DILUTED BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

FOR FUNGI ON FRUIT TREES.

Copper sulphate	4 lbs.
Quick lime	4 lbs.
Paris green (for leaf-eating insects)	4 ozs.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate (by suspending it in a wooden or earthen vessel containing 4 or 5 more gallons of water). Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place; half fill the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use.

Stock solutions of dissolved copper sulphate and of lime may be prepared and kept in separate covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The quantities of bluestone, lime and water should be carefully noted.

FOR POTATO-ROT.—Use 6 lbs. copper sulphate instead of 4 lbs.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper sulphate (bluestone)	1 lb.
Water	25 gals.

As soon as dissolved it is ready for use. *For use before the buds open only.*

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper carbonate	5 ozs.
Ammonia	2 qts.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gals.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution should be kept in glass or stone jars, tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the 50 gals. water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit.

FORMALIN, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

For potato scab soak the tubers either—

- I. For 2 hours in a solution of commercial Formalin (Formaldehyde) 8 oz. in 15 gals. of water; or
- II. For 1½ hours in a solution of Corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. in 16 gals. of water. When dry cut up for planting.

Formalin has the advantage of being neither poisonous nor corrosive, while Corrosive sublimate is a fatal poison if taken internally. It also corrodes metals. The solution should therefore be made in wooden or glazed vessels. All treated seed should be planted, and any solution left over should be poured into a hole in the ground.

FOR SMUT IN SMALL GRAINS, soak the seed for 2 hours in the above solution of Formalin (I).

TREATMENT OF SAN JOSE SCALE.

This is a subject of such importance that we consider it wise to go into it thoroughly.

In sections where the scale has been found, some have cut out the trees entirely.

After very carefully watching the methods of inspectors who have had in hand the work of reducing or eradicating this pest, we feel quite justified in advising proper spraying before the adoption of such severe measures.

If the scale has been known to exist in your neighborhood, do not fail to examine your trees as carefully through the summer as you would in the winter, and if you find any trees affected, apply Kerosene Emulsion. One application will probably be sufficient until after you have harvested your crop. This course will not only keep the enemy in check, but will also prevent the fruit from becoming affected.

We would follow this up with an application of Crude Petroleum in the late autumn, on apples, pears and plums, but for peaches and trees that are tender, hold to Kerosene Emulsion.

It is worthy of note that Kerosene Emulsion when applied in July or early August has the very beneficial effect described, while in some cases it has caused serious injury when applied in winter.

Two and one-half pounds Whale Oil Soap, one gallon Crude Petroleum, diluted with ten gallons water, is about the proper proportion for this solution.

Bear in mind, please, that a very different nozzle should be used for spraying trees for summer work from that employed at any other time of the year. A coarse nozzle will be found best for spraying trees in leaf, as the spray will then strike the bark.

To make this work complete, we would follow it up in winter, or spring, with an application of lime and sulphur.

It is possible one year's treatment may not entirely do away with the pest, but your efforts will certainly show pleasing results, and by continuing the same treatment a second year will, in the majority of cases, result in the complete extermination of the scale.

This method is certainly better than destroying your orchard.

Whenever using any emulsion, see to it that the solution is always well churned at frequent intervals, to prevent the ingredients from separating.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

SELECT APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

Varieties starred are the hardier sorts, and are so indicated for the sake of convenience.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

SUMMER.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid, and excellent; a poor grower, but productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

***Primate**—Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush, tender, fine grained, juicy, and sub-acid; a moderate grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.

Red Astrachan—Large; roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with a large foliage and a good bearer. August.

***Russian Transparent**—A Russian variety, imported in 1870 through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower, and very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

STAR—Originated in New Jersey. The largest early apple known, measuring ten to twelve inches in circumference. Color, yellowish pale green; quality, pleasant sub-acid; a very superior cooking and a very good eating apple. An annual bearer. Its great size and early bearing qualities make it one of the most valuable for market. Season—summer, June 20th to July 20th.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

***Tetofsky**—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

AUTUMN.

***Alexander (Emperor)**—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid; fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Blenheim Orange—Fruit large, roundish, oblate, conical, yellowish, becoming deep orange, stained on the sunny side with dull and dark red stripes. Stalk short and stout, in a deep broad basin. Flesh yellow, breaking, very sweet, pleasant, good. October to December.

- Colvert**.—Of large size; striped; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.
- ***Duchess of Oldenburg**.—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.
- Fall Jenneting**.—Large, oblate; pale greenish white, with a blush; tender, juicy, mild and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. November.
- Fall Pippin**.—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.
- ***Fameuse (Snow Apple)**.—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.
- FANNY**.—Originated near Strasburgh, Lancaster Co., Pa., U.S. Fruit above medium size, roundish to oblate, slightly conical; skin yellow, heavily splashed and washed with deep red; dots few, yellow and not prominent; cavity deep, moderately open; stem short, slender; basin of medium depth, narrow, almost smooth; calyx partly open. Flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; core small; quality good. Tree vigorous, spreading, productive. September.
- Gravenstein**.—Large striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.
- ***Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)**.—Medium size; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; tender, juicy sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly. September to November.
- Jersey Sweet**.—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush**.—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.
- ***McMAHON'S WHITE**.—Highly recommended for the cold North. Is a fair, large, yellowish apple, with good market qualities. Spoken of in Wisconsin as being head and shoulders above any other apple. Fruit large, almost white, with a faint blush, very beautiful; flesh tender. Tree vigorous and hardy as a crab; bears young and abundantly. October to January.
- Pumpkin Sweet (Pumpkin Russet, Pound Sweet)**.—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.
- Red Bietigheimer**.—A rare German variety, recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.
- ***Rolfe**.—Originated in Maine, about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.
- RONK**.—A seedling of the old Vandevere Pippin. Tree of moderate horizontal growth; as a producer ranks as fair. Fruit medium size, oblate. A very highly colored apple, being bright red, excepting about one-third of it at the blossom end, which is a bright yellow, shading off into red, making it a very beautiful apple. We class Ronk as hardy, and where Baldwin, Spy, Greening, etc., succeed, it will be found all right. October to January.
- St. Lawrence**.—Large, yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September.

Sherwood's Favorite or Chenango Strawberry—Medium size, oblong, and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid, good. September.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red. Quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.

WINTER.

American Pippin—Origin uncertain. Fruit medium to large roundish; greenish yellow with a pink or orange blush or lightly splashed with same; dots fairly numerous, distinct, but not prominent; cavity deep, medium in width, sometimes slightly russeted; stem short and stout; basin rather deep, medium in width and slightly wrinkled; calyx large open; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; core small; quality good. Season late winter. Tree a vigorous spreading grower and productive. An exceptionally good keeping apple. June.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. In sections where it thrives, one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Bailey Sweet—Large, deep red; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

BARRY—A fine new seedling apple. It has been thoroughly tested, so that we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers as a novelty of sterling merit. Fruit oblate, conical, yellow ground marbled with carmine on the sunny side, flesh firm, crisp, acid; quality good. Tree a vigorous grower. June.

***Baxter (Larue, Red Pound)**—A magnificent, large, red apple; very showy and well adapted for a fancy market variety, quite exceeding the handsomest specimens of King in point of beauty; color very dark red or crimson; quality not equal to Northern Spy, but will outsell it or any other variety in market. Tree vigorous, without the least sign of tenderness, and with good cultivation will bear annually large crops of fruit. December and January.

***Belle de Boskoop**—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid, in use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and South-West.

BISMARCK—Introduced from New Zealand. Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; flesh yellow, tender, juicy; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific and bears early. Season November to February.

BOIKIN—Medium to large; yellow ground, splashed with red on sunny side. Excellent as a cooking apple. Tree hardy, and annual bearer. Best quality we know of in a long keeper. November to April.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening in size and flavor; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

***CANADA BALDWIN**—This beautiful apple originated in Province of Quebec, Canada, and appears to be of the Fameuse type. Tree very hardy; vigorous and thrifty grower. It begins to bear quite young, giving heavy and light crops in alternate years. Considered one of the most valuable long-keeping apples both for market and family use. Fruit medium size, nearly round, skin whitish, thickly striped and splashed with rich red and crimson; flesh very white, fine, sometimes a little stained next to the skin, tender, juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; core small. January to April.

Cox's Orange Pippin—Medium size, roundish, ovate; color yellow suffused with red streaks; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet, and best in quality. This is regarded by the English as the finest apple in cultivation, either as a dessert fruit or for culinary purposes. Tree a moderate, stocky grower. October to April.

- Cooper's Market**—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.
- Cranberry Pippin**—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, regular. Skin very smooth, light yellow splashed with red; flesh white, moderately juicy, brisk, sub-acid. Good. Season winter; long keeper. In the experiment of shipping apples to Australia this proved the best shipper, and best keeper of any of the varieties in the test. November to February.
- Esopus Spitzenburg**—Large, deep red with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, and excellent. Tree rather a feeble, slow grower and moderate bearer; esteemed as one of the very best. November to April.
- Fallwater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)**—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp; pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March.
- *Gano**—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.
- *Gideon**—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid and quality very good. December to March.
- Golden Russet**—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and highly flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.
- *GREENING, NORTH-WESTERN**—"This new Wisconsin seedling, which received the first prize of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in 1883, over a large competition, as a 'seedling winter apple,' has been thoroughly tested in most trying places in Wisconsin, and proved equal to the Wealthy in every respect as a tree, while in quality of fruit and keeping it is the superior of that variety. Fruit large, round, conic, smooth, greenish yellow, often a fine blush; flesh fine grained, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. January to Spring. Has had twenty years' trial in Wisconsin." Mr. George J. Kellogg, the well-known Wisconsin fruit specialist, writes: "I am well acquainted with the Wisconsin fruits you offer. You want North-western Greening; I measured apples at our last State Fair twelve inches in circumference; will stand beside Wolfe River; keeps till spring."
- *Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)**—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.
- Hubbardston Nonsuch**—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and good bearer. November to May.
- *Hurlbut**—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young, and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during midwinter.
- Jacob's Sweet**—This is a large, handsome, showy apple, almost round; skin greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side. Originated near Boston, and is regarded as very valuable; of excellent quality; a good keeper; a strong grower and large bearer. December and January.
- Jonathan**—Medium-roundish, yellow nearly covered with red; tender, fine grained and fine flavor. Tree slender and spreading. November to April.
- King (Tompkins County)**—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.
- Lady Apple**—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.
- *Longfield**—A Russian variety, imported some years since. Tree, a free upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Medium to large; yellow, with a blush on the sunny side like the Maiden's Blush; rich, sprightly, sub-acid; quality as good as Fameuse and somewhat like it. December to March.

LANKFORD SEEDLING—Origin, Md. Randolph Peters says of this valuable sort: "A seedling of great promise. Large size, red and striped, and for Southern culture possesses more good qualities than any apple with which I am acquainted. Tree hardy and a good grower; bears annual crops; fruit excellent quality; and its superior keeping qualities recommend it to all. Keeps until May and June with ordinary treatment, where the 'Baldwin,' raised in the same section, will not keep longer than Christmas. No farmer or fruit-grower should be without this apple."

***Magog Red Streak**—Origin, Vermont. Bears annually large crops; valuable for its extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness and long keeping; fruit medium or nearly so; roundish, inclining to oblong; skin yellow, shaded with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish, a little coarse, moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid. December to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Seedling of Wine Sap, and said to excel its parent in nearly every important point; better and stronger grower, hardier, fruit much larger, sometimes four inches in diameter and very uniform in size; color darker red; flesh firm, flavor mild, sub-acid; a very long keeper, and is succeeding over a large extent of country. We advise every one to plant a few trees of this sort. November to April.

***Mann**—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. Season, March, but in good cellars will keep till June.

***McIntosh Red**—An exceedingly valuable, hardy Canadian sort. Medium size; nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

***MILWAUKEE**—A seedling of Duchess which originated in Wisconsin. Fruit large, oblate, slightly angular; skin pale yellow well splashed and washed with bright red and crimson; dots few, small, white, not prominent; cavity deep and of medium width, slightly russeted; stem short, moderately stout, basin deep, open, slightly wrinkled; calyx open. Flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, juicy, acid, with but little characteristic flavor; core small. Quality above medium; season, December to March. Tree spreading, a moderate grower and an early and good cropper. A promising apple for the north, as it appears to be very hardy.

***Milding**—Tree remarkably hardy; a strong, vigorous, upright grower; very productive of large, fair fruit, very desirable and hardy, sub-acid, yellow with red stripe. January.

Newtown Pippin (Yellow)—Medium to large, roundish, yellow, very firm, crisp; juicy, with a highly agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of American Apples is a slow, feeble grower, with rough bark; requires high culture, and then only succeeds in certain localities. November to June.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. In perfection in January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Ontario—A hardy Canadian Winter Apple, early and productive bearer, large in size, a cross between Northern Spy and King; the coming Apple for the English market; valuable as a late keeper; so closely resembles Northern Spy that experts have taken it for that variety. Crops annually, and at an early age. January and February.

***Peter**—We take pleasure in calling the attention of all lovers of fine fruit to this new hardy sort. Origin Wealthy seed, and in form, size and color an exact duplicate of the parent, but differing in flavor and season, keeping from four to six weeks longer. At the Iowa State Fair, in 1886, the Peter apple was pronounced by the judges to be superior to the Wealthy in every respect. The tree is hardier than the Duchess or Wealthy.

- *Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June.
- Red Canada (Steele's Red Winter)**—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading; an abundant bearer. December to April.
- Ribston Pippin**—Valuable in the Eastern States. Of medium size and good quality; yellowish green and clouded with dark red on exposed side. November to April.
- Rome Beauty**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained; juicy; good quality. Early winter in Western North Carolina.
- Russet Roxbury or Boston**—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.
- *Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; an early and annual bearer; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July.
- *SCARLET PIPPIN (Leed's Beauty)**—Origin Lyn, Leeds Co., Ont., where it has been locally grown for some years. Medium size, round, inclined to oblate regular, skin yellow, waxy, nearly always covered entirely with bright to dark crimson in strips, or in suffused patches, overspread with a light bloom, altogether exceedingly handsome. Cavity shallow, broad, occasionally showing a protuberance on one side; stem, short, stout. Basin almost wanting, slightly wrinkled; calyx open. Flesh firm, white, flaky, crisp, melting; sub-acid, juicy, core small, quality very good; season early winter. Might be taken for McIntosh Red, but flesh is firmer and crisper. As a home market apple it is undoubtedly valuable. Tree said to be hardy and productive. Is less subject to the "apple spot" than Fameuse, and Ottawa dealers pay 50c. extra per bbl. for Scarlet Pippins than for Fameuse, Experimental Farm Report. January and February.
- *Scott's Winter**—This is the apple which well replaces the Roxbury Russet of a milder clime. It is of medium size, heavily striped and sometimes covered with red. It is as hard as a rock until April, sour, and only useful for cooking. As the warmth of spring begins to reach it, it mellows, becomes mild, aromatic, and far better in quality for dessert than the Roxbury Russet. The tree is a true "iron-clad," a profuse bearer on alternate years, with a good crop in intermediate seasons. The Scott keeps well into July, and not only keeps, but keeps fresh and crisp with almost no loss when properly handled and stored.
- Seek-No-Further (Westfield)**—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes, tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.
- SHACKLEFORD**—In our orchard surpassed Ben Davis in *size* and productiveness; form less conical, quality very good, far surpassing Ben Davis and entirely distinct in flavor—in fact there are few *keeping* apples so good. We value it highly. Native of Northeast Missouri; tree hardy, a moderate grower, and an early and profuse bearer. Fruit large, well colored; flesh yellowish; flavor mild sub-acid, aromatic. December to May. G. C. Baker, Clark County, Mo., says:—"My tree, *four years* old this fall, is bearing its *second* crop, and has on it now (August 16) 145 large smooth apples." J. T. Newman, Clark County, Mo., says:—"Have had trees in bearing in my orchard the past year, and am perfectly delighted with them and their fruit. Tree entirely hardy, good grower, and a most prolific bearer, better even than the 'King of the West,' Ben Davis. Apples large, high color, fine flavor, good keepers. In my judgment the coming apple of the great west—shall plant largely of them in the spring."
- *Stark**—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May

Sutton Beauty.—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. A valuable variety. January and February.

Staymens (Staymens Wine Sap).—Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic, quality best. Another seedling of Wine Sap, originated in Kansas; is larger and more beautiful. February.

Talman's Sweet.—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

VAN HOY'S.—Originated in Forsyth Co., North Carolina. One of the best large winter apples. Striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, sub-acid, rich and fine; but little core. December to January.

VERMONT SWEET.—The best of the hardy sweet apples; long keeper; quality very good; an excellent apple to bake. January and February.

Wagener.—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

***Walbridge**.—Medium size; striped with red; handsome and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Very hardy, and considered of great value in the North and North-West. March to June.

***Wealthy**.—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

WINTERSTEIN.—A seedling of Gravenstein, introduced from Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal. Winterstein ripens with the Baldwin and R.I. Greening, some six weeks later than Gravenstein. Tree is a grand grower and as productive as an apple can be. Quality, tenderness, and texture of fruit remarkable; flesh yellowish, spicy, rich, sub-acid. It has a flavor all its own. In appearance and coloring it resembles Ben Davis. December to April.

WINTER MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—This fine apple is rapidly becoming popular. The original tree bore excellent fruit at the age of seven years. The tree is hardy and a fine grower. Fruit large, irregular, sometimes flattened and at others slightly elongated, inclining to conic; skin light, waxen yellow, with a red cheek in the sun; stem medium length, inserted in a rather deep cavity, often surrounded with russet; calyx small, basin of moderate depth; flesh yellowish white, crisp, very fine grained, juicy, with a very pleasant sub-acid flavor, and a very fragrant and agreeable aroma. Season, November to late winter.

***Winter St. Lawrence**.—A new apple brought to the notice of the public through the members of the Montreal Horticultural Society. Originating and succeeding in the Province of Quebec, where the climate is as trying to the production of apples as any on the continent, where the attempt is made to grow them. This must, therefore, be classed as one of the very few extremely hardy. Fruit somewhat resembling the well-known fall St. Lawrence, with the additional merit of being a winter apple. January.

WINTER BANANA.—Originated in Indiana, and so highly endorsed in Michigan that we believe it will succeed well in Canada. It is large; fine grain; golden yellow; shaded with red; sub-acid, fine flavored, juicy, rich and a good keeper; an erect, thrifty grower; a young, prolific bearer; a fine table apple. Bears large clusters of fruit at two years old; flavor unsurpassed by either peach, plum or pear. January.

Winesap.—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

***Wolf River**.—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January and February.

York Imperial.—Of medium size, truncated, oval, angular. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it originated. November to February.

NEW RUSSIAN APPLES.

The varieties having a Russian origin have proved themselves so hardy that many horticulturists have come to the conclusion that if we of the North wish to maintain our supremacy in the apple market, we must experiment with Russian apples until we can find a list of varieties, thoroughly hardy, to take the place of the ones being winter killed.

We have imported direct from the Imperial Botanic Gardens of St. Petersburg and other reliable sources in Russia many new varieties and are now able to offer the following to the public, all of which have been tested by us and found extremely hardy:—

- No. 230. Titus.—The fruit of the Zolotareff type, and is the largest and showiest of the new Russian varieties tested by us. A grand apple for the North.
- No. 236. Antony.—The Antonovka is the king apple of the Russian Steppe.
- No. 245. Borivinka, or rather Mushroom, as it is translated. Just like the Duchess, except that it is a month later.
- No. 277. Vargul.—A good tree, one of the best winter apples of Central Russia; very promising as a large winter apple of good quality.
- No. 290. Ukraine.—We have seen it bearing in Russia, looking like a large uncolored Northern Spy. There it is known as a very hardy tree, fruit of good quality, which keeps and ships well.
- No. 378. Orsimui—Hibernal.—It is an early and good bearer, a large showy apple, blushed with red, and with large light dots. A good cooking apple, said to keep till December. Tree hardy, a young bearer, and a strong grower, rather inclined to branch on one side.
- No. 1227. Tsiganka (Bohemian or Gipsy Girl).—A fine tree; one of the finest appearing fall apples we have seen in any country as we saw it in Central Russia.

EXTRA HARDY OR IRON-CLAD APPLES.

The following list comprises such varieties as have been well tested, and can be safely recommended for planting in all sections of Canada and the Provinces, Northern New York and New England, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the extreme North-West. Their desirability is not confined by any means to those sections alone, but they are selected for their extreme hardiness and because they will thrive and bear abundant crops where varieties of the Baldwin, and less hardy types will winter kill. Many of them are quite equal or superior to the Baldwin in quality, and are recommended for planting in any section.

The list is prepared with reference to the pages of this catalogue on which descriptions of them may be found:—

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WINTER.		Scarlet Pippin	20
Baxter	17	Wealthy	21
Canada Baldwin	17	Winter St. Lawrence	21
		Wolf River	21

HARDY APPLES.

The following list of varieties we rate as hardy in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter kills outright or leads a very precarious existence. We include in the list the "IRON-CLAD" varieties, which are equally valuable for all sections:—

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Belle de Boskoop	17	Russian Transparent	15
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Magog Red Streak	19	St. Lawrence	16
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Pewaukee	20	Winter Maiden's Blush	21
Red Astrachan	15		

For the great apple-growing regions of the country, where the Baldwin and Ben Davis are the standard for profit, the following kinds are recommended. Due consideration should, however, be given to section, the Ben Davis doing much better generally at the West and South-West, and so with other kinds.

	PAGE		PAGE
Baldwin	17	Mam. Black Twig	19
Bellefleur	17	Maiden's Blush	16
Ben Davis	17	Ronk	16
Early Harvest	15	R.I. Greening	20
Early Strawberry	15	Roxbury Russet	20
Fall Pippin	16	Seek-no-Further	20
Fallawater	18	Staymen's Wine Sap	21
Gano	18	Sweet Bough	15
Gravenstein	16	Wagener	21
Hubbardston Nonsuch	18	Wine Sap	21
Jacob's Sweet	18	York Imperial	22
King	18		

SELECT CRAB APPLES.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruits, because of their adaptability to cold sections, where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern markets, they command a very high price.

Dartmouth.—Fruit one and one-half inches in diameter; a great bearer; fine for cooking and preserves, or for cider; color very handsome, dark crimson and orange, with bloom. Tree a free grower, forming a compact head. September to December.

Excelsior.—Raised from seed of Wealthy, in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive and one of the best flavored varieties. September.

General Grant.—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; of high quality, equal to the Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hesper Rose.—Very large for a Crab. Can be eaten out of the hand. Yellow flesh, deeply splashed with red; handsome. October.

Hyslop.—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

- Martha.**—Gideon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Immensely vigorous, hardy, producing every year. Mr. Gideon says:—"For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition. October.
- Montreal Beauty.**—Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.
- Orange.**—Tree moderate grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. October to December.
- Orion.**—Large; deep yellow, with slight blush; of excellent flavor. November.
- Paul's Imperial.**—A cross between the Red Astrachan Apple and Siberian Crab. Fruit about one and one-half inches in diameter. Very handsome; skin yellow, almost wholly covered with bright red; firm, tender and moderately juicy, with a fresh acidity. Tree a vigorous grower. September.
- Queen's Choice.**—Medium size, roundish; color a beautiful crimson; very attractive and showy, flesh whitish, pleasant flavor. Tree *vigorous* and very prolific. Remarkably handsome both in flower and fruit. September.
- Red Siberian.**—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful. Tree an erect, *free* grower; bears when two or three years old. September and October.
- Transcendent.**—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.
- Waxen.**—Of good size, with waxy appearance; flesh fine; skin deep yellow; very handsome and choice variety. November.
- Whitney.**—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripen latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and *very* hardy; a *vigorous*, handsome grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage. August.
- Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty).**—Large, and of a beautiful golden yellow color. Tree *vigorous*. September.

SELECT PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds we would advise planting mainly Dwarf Pears.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it a rank above all other fruits except the grape. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the apple and the pear being about one to ten, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

Dwarf Pears are the result of budding Pears on Angers Quince stocks, and they must always be planted **SUFFICIENTLY DEEP** to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince—two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Trim in pyramidal form.

Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

When pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about *one-third* grown; else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

SUMMER.

Bartlett.—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. Grows best as a Standard

Beurre Giffard.—A beautiful and excellent variety. Tree slender but healthy; hardy; a moderate grower and very productive. Middle of August. S.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large size; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; earlier than Bartlett and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth, having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree; of a uniform size. It is equally hardy with Flemish Beauty; a good grower and productive. In season during August and September. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.* D. and S.

Doyenne d'Ete.—Small size, yellow with a blush on sunny side, melting and sweet, with pleasant flavor. Tree a strong grower and very productive. In season during August. D. and S.

Koonce.—Season very early—as early as the earliest, fruit medium to large, very handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with a bright carmine, containing brown dots. Stem short. Quality very good; spicy, juicy, sweet. A very desirable early pear for Northern districts. D. and S.

Lawson or Comet.—A new, choice and reliable pear. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, productive, bears young and early in the season; foliage clean and healthy. D. and S. August.

Margaret (Petite Marguerite).—Medium size; skin greenish, yellow, with brownish red cheek, covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of *first quality*. Tree a *vigorous*, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. The finest pear of its season, and worthy of special attention. Ripens latter part of August. D. and S.

Osband's Summer.—Medium size, inclining to round; juicy and melting, with a rich sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed. Tree moderately vigorous, an erect grower and very productive. In season during August. D. and S.

Tyson.—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine-flavored; a vigorous and rapid grower; one of the finest summer varieties. In season during August. D. and S.

Wilder's Early.—Medium or rather small, regular in form; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; handsome nutmeg, sweet, pleasant, very good. Tree a *vigorous* grower and great bearer. First of August. D. and S.

AUTUMN.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou).—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and a good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be *one of the most valuable pears in the Catalogue*. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market. D. and S.

Bartlett-Seckel.—Good size, hardy, vigorous, and productive, of highest quality, rich and well flavored; high color, handsome. A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, combining the best qualities of each. September and October. S.

Belle Lucrative.—Large size, yellowish green, melting and delicious; an upright grower and productive; bears while young; first quality in all respects. In season during September and October. D. and S.

Beurre Bosc.—A large and beautiful russety pear; very distinct, with a long neck, high flavored and delicious. A *moderate* grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to obtain good standard trees. September and October. S.

Beurre Clairgeau.—We call particular attention to this variety, on account of its importance and popularity. Its size, early bearing, productiveness and beauty render it a profitable market variety. It should only be grown as a standard. Very large light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet; an early and abundant bearer. From its handsome appearance and productiveness, one of our best market varieties, and is extensively planted for this purpose. October and November. S.



Dwarf Pear Tree in Bearing—Angouleme.

Beurre Hardy.—A large pear; crimson russet; melting and fine. Tree a *strong* grower and good bearer. *One of the finest pears*, deserving much more attention that it has hitherto received. October. S. and D.

BEURRE SUPERFINE.—Fruit medium roundish, pyriform; skin yellow, slightly shaded with crimson on sunny side, and partially covered with russet, and thickly sprinkled with minute dots. Stalk stout, rather long, inserted without depression by a fleshy enlargement. Calyx partially closed, in an abrupt, small basin. Flesh exceedingly juicy, buttery, melting, with a brisk vinous or sub-acid flavor. Very good to best. October. D. and S.

DEMPSEY.—The Dempsey was produced from a seed of the Bartlett fertilized with Duchesse d'Angouleme. Tree an upright good grower; foliage large, glossy dark green, resembling both parents. Fruit large, obtuse pyriform, irregular in outline. Skin smooth, green, changing to yellow as it ripens, with a slight brown tinge where exposed to the sun. Stem about an inch long, stout, and set slightly to one side. Calyx shallow. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, buttery, almost melting, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavor. As a dessert or market pear it is of the highest merit. It will stand transportation to the most distant markets. Season, October and November. D. and S.

Doyenne White.—A well-known and almost universally esteemed variety of the highest excellence. Tree a *vigorous* grower, productive and hardy; succeeds best in most parts of the West. October. D. and S.

DOYENNE DU COMICE.—Fruit large, varying roundish pyriform or broad obtuse pyriform, sometimes obtuse. Skin greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity, often lightly shaded with crimson and fawn in the sun. Flesh white, fine, melting, a little buttery, juicy, sweet, rich, slightly aromatic. Very good, or best; core small. October, November. S.

Doyenne Boussock.—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October. S.

Duchess d'Angouleme.—Very large size, with rough and uneven surface, of a greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and good bearer while quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the Quince root. In season during October and November. D.

Eastern Belle.—Fruit medium; yellow in color, slightly shaded with light red and some russet. Rather coarser, but of fair quality. September. S.

Flemish Beauty.—Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; an old and highly esteemed variety, a strong grower and a great bearer, hardy and desirable. This variety ranks for hardiness among pears as the Duchess of Oldenburg among apples. In season during September and October. S.

Goodale.—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white and of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. October. S.

Howell.—Large size, light waxen yellow, sweet and melting, of excellent quality; a strong and hardy grower and good bearer. One of the best American varieties, and extensively planted all over the country. In season during September and October. S. and D.

Idaho.—Is a seedling raised from seed of a large, red-cheeked pear by Mrs. Mulkey, of Idaho, who planted the seed about twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from seed, and has borne annually ever since, seeming to be entirely hardy. As it originated in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark luxuriant foliage, giving the impression that it may be a descendant of the Orinetal race of pears, though of much superior quality to any of their known varieties. Very productive of fruit of largest size, weighing from 16 to 23 ounces; form roundish or obovate; flavor pleasant—equal to Bartlett; flesh entirely free from gritty texture; core exceedingly small and often without seeds; later than Bartlett, and a good shipper, having carried 2,000 miles in good condition. S. October and November.

Kieffer's Hybrid.—Said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the Chinese Sand Pear. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer, and very productive. Fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russeted and very handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy. The editor of *Gardeners' Monthly* says:—"We have eaten fruit of the Kieffer Pear, which was equal in luscious richness to any we ever ate." Ripens in October. Commands the highest price in the market. The *American Agriculturist* says:—"We have not in a long time seen a fruit that appears to unite so many elements of popularity." S.

LINCOLN.—This pear originated at Lincoln, Cornin Co., Illinois. The parent tree is now 57 years old, and shows no sign of decay; is as hardy as an oak, and has borne heavy crops of fruit annually, which has sold from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel. Fruit large, solid, some specimens weighing fourteen ounces. Golden yellow in color; very juicy, aromatic and agreeable. Season September. Its prominent points of merit are: Early and annual bearing; freedom from disease; iron-clad in hardness. S.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—Large size, oblong, pyriform, pale green in the shade, but overspread with brownish red in the sun; very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the quince than the pear root. In season during September and October. D.

President.—A very large, handsome pear, greenish yellow with red in the sun; flesh juicy, with an agreeable vinous flavor. Popular in New England. November. S.

RITSON.—Fruit medium; skin greenish yellow, heavily sprinkled with russet; flesh white, exceedingly juicy, rich, buttery, melting; very fine grained; for canning or dessert it has no equal; a good grower, abundant cropper, and hardy as a Burr Oak. This valuable pear is a seedling, planted by the late John Ritson, Oshawa, Ont., one of the first settlers of that town, and during his lifetime an able farmer and a lover of horticulture of advanced ideas. The original tree is over 70 years of age from the seed, and still bears large crops of fine fruit, while other varieties have succumbed to blight or other diseases. In the same field it has never been in any way affected by disease or weather, but has for over fifty years regularly borne large crops of fruit. We believe it to be the most valuable seedling yet introduced. October and November. D. and S.

Seckel.—Small size, yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery; very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma; the richest and finest variety known, and extensively planted all over the country. A most prolific bearer. September and October. S. and D.

Sheldon.—Large size, roundish, greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin light russet, very juicy; melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer, but does not succeed on the quince. It should, however, have a place in every collection, no matter how small, on account of its good quality. In season during October and November. S.

Vermont Beauty.—This beautiful and valuable pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain; is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. Vigorous grower, free from leaf-blight. An annual and abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer the most delicious of pears, the Seckel, than any other pear on the market. The fruit is full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic; best. Ripens with and after the Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. S.

WORDEN SECKEL.—This is a seedling of the Seckel. The fruit, which is medium in size, is borne in clusters; firm grained and juicy. In size, beauty and keeping qualities, it surpasses its parent. Season of ripening, October; keeping in good condition till December. D. and S.

WINTER.

Beurre Easter.—Large; yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Best on quince. December to February. D.

Josephine of Malines.—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a *moderate*, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters; succeeds well on the quince, though not a handsome grower. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture. Season mid-winter. D. and S.

Lawrence.—Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting, of excellent quality, and one of the best winter pears. In season during mid-winter. D. and S.

President Drouard.—A variety recently introduced from France, highly recommended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome; melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. March to May. S.

Winter Nelis.—Medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with russet, melting and buttery, with a rich sprightly flavor. Tree of a straggling growth; one of the very best early winter pears. S.

DWARF PEARS.

The selection of varieties to be grown as dwarfs is a matter of much importance. We give below a list best adapted for that purpose. The Bartlett is included because it can hardly be omitted from any collection; nevertheless, it does not unite with the quince as perfectly as many other sorts, and should be grown as a Standard wherever there is room:—

SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
Bartlett, Clapp's Fav., Marguerite, Os. Summer, Tyson.	B. d'Anjou, B. Hardy, Duch. de Angouleme, Dempsey, Howell, L. B. de Jersey, Ritson.	Easter Beurre, Lawrence.

PEARS FOR PROFIT.

The selection of the most profitable market varieties requires discrimination. The following kinds can be relied on in nearly all sections:—

SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
Bartlett, Clapp's Lawson, Marguerite. Tyson. Wilder, Early.	B. d'Anjou, B. Hardy, B. Clarigeau, Dempsey, Duch. de Angouleme, Howell, Idaho, Ritson, Seckel, Sheldon.	Easter Beurre, Lawrence, Pres. Drouard.

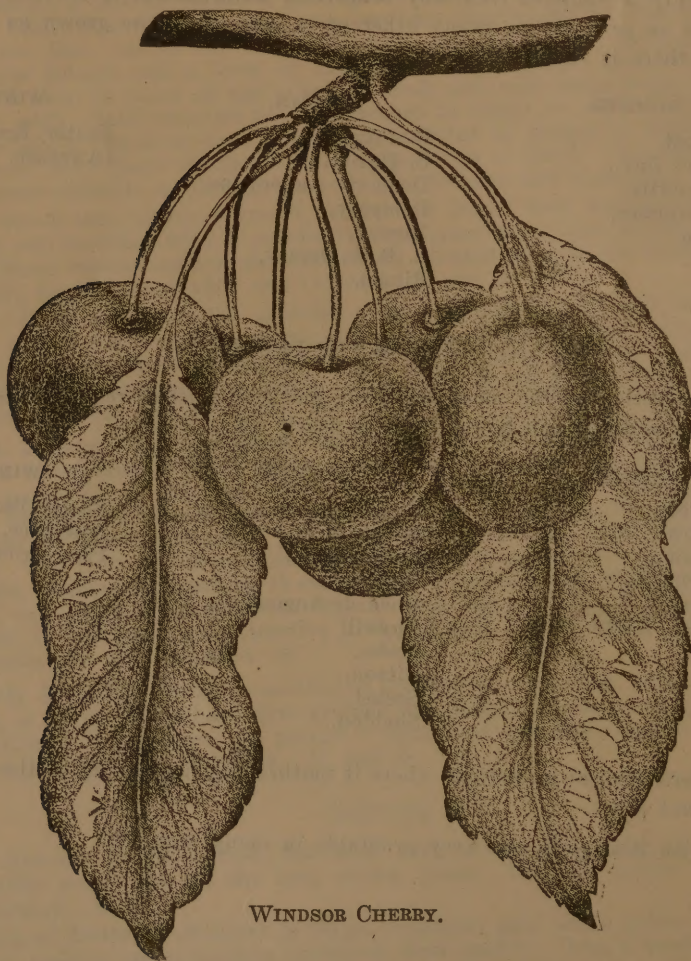
Kieffer's Hybrid in sections where it matures its fruit is one of the most profitable market pears.

Flemish Beauty is also very profitable in many sections.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are so much sought for and so desirable.

We divide them into two classes, Hearts and Bigarreus and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purposes of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, but are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruits. One and two-year-old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.



WINDSOR CHERRY.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft drooping leaves.

Black Eagle.—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy, and high-flavored. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.

- Black Heart (Black Ox-Heart Elkhorn).**—A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, irregular; skin glossy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree a rather rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in July.
- Black Tartarian.**—Very large; purplish black; half-tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree remarkably *vigorous*, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.
- Cleveland.**—Large; clear red and yellow; juicy, sweet, and rich. Tree *vigorous* spreading and productive. Early.
- Coe's Transparent.**—Medium size; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; *one of the best*. End of June. Tree *vigorous* and erect.
- Downer's Late.**—Rather large, light red; tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower, and productive. One of the best late cherries.
- Early Purple.**—Small to medium size; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. Growth *free*, slender and spreading. First to middle of June.
- Elton.**—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree very *vigorous*, spreading and irregular. End of June.
- Gov. Wood.**—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedling, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a *vigorous* grower, and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.
- Great Bigarreau.**—A strong, vigorous grower; fruit of large size, heart shaped; firm, juicy and sweet; flavor excellent; color dark red, when fully ripe turning black. Ripe early in July.
- Kirtland's Mary.**—Large, light and dark red on yellow ground; rich, juicy, sweet, high-flavored. *One of the best*. Tree vigorous.
- Knight's Early.**—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree a *free* grower and very productive; branches spreading. Ripe a few days before the Black Tartarian.
- Mercer.**—An early heart-shaped cherry. Fruit larger than Black Tartarian. Color dark red and of finest quality. Tree of robust growth with dark green foliage; hardy and profuse bearer. A decided acquisition.
- Mezel (Monstrueuse de Mezel, Great Bigarreau).**—A French variety; very large, dark brown, firm; tree a *free* grower, spreading irregular. Middle of July.
- Napoleon Bigarreau.**—Fruit of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens early in July.
- Royal Duke.**—One of the largest and finest of this class; ripens after May Duke.
- Rockport.**—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree *vigorous*, erect and beautiful. Ripens same time as Black Tartarian.
- Schmidt's Bigarreau.**—A most promising cherry; fruit of immense size, of a rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly, and makes a most noble dish for the table.
- Tradescant's Black (Elkhorn).**—Very large; black; very firm, juicy and good. Tree *vigorous* and upright, with peculiar gray bark. A great bearer, and so late as to be very valuable. Middle of July.
- Windsor—New.** A seedling, originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A *valuable late variety* for market and for family use. (See cut, page 30.)
- Yellow Spanish.**—Large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for pyramids on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

Arch Duke—Large; bright red, but becomes very dark when fully ripe; flesh melting, juicy, rich, sub-acid. Tree rather more *vigorous* and upright than the May Duke; hardy and prolific. Ripe first and second weeks in July.

Baldwin—Originated in Kansas. Remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness; fruit fully one-third larger than early Richmond; bright red in color; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet one of the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Tree an upright grower. The bloom of Baldwin, a pure white, turning to pink similar to the Hydrangea, makes this variety very attractive. It is endorsed by many prominent horticulturists.

Belle Magnifique—Large, late, red, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer. Last of July.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality, and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free* grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.

Empress Eugenie—Large, dark red, flesh juicy, rich. Tree *robust* and very productive. A grand variety; can recommend from our own testing.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich; tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August.

Late Duke—Large; light red; late and excellent. Tree *robust*, and makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. Valuable. End of July.

Louis Phillippe—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. July.

Love Apple—A cherry from Spain, of the Duke class. Fruit large; roundish, obtuse, heart shaped; shallow sutures, skin clear red, flesh pale, tender, juicy. Good.

May Duke—The most popular and valuable of all the Duke cherries; equally good for dessert or for cooking purposes, and universally and deservedly popular. Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin, when fully ripe, deep red; flesh tender, melting, rich and finely flavored; tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; ripens gradually through June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—No doubt one of the finest acid cherries; tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops; fruit of good size, fine flavor and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere, especially for northern latitudes; about a week later than Early Richmond.

Montmorency Large Fruited—Fruit large, and one of the finest flavored in this class; tree a *free* grower, hardy and prolific.

Olivet—This variety promises to be of the greatest value. Differing from nearly all other early sorts, it is a very shining deep red, and continues fruiting through most of June and July without losing its quality. Fruit large; flesh red, with rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor; as fertile and productive as the best of the Duke sorts, and probably the largest of this class.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet, and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.

Wragg—Supposed to hail from North Germany; very hardy. The tree is a good grower and an immense bearer; fruit a dark liver color, juicy and rich.

RUSSIAN CHERRIES.

Bessarabian—New Russian cherry of considerable merit; small stone; color dark red. Sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower.

Litham—Fruit large, red, fine fleshed, firm and good.

Lutovka—Another new Russian importation of great merit. Fruit very dark red, almost black when fully ripened. Tree extremely hardy and of great value for all cold sections.

Ostheime—Large, roundish, obvate; flesh liver color; tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and found to be perfectly hardy. Middle of July.

Vladimir—Is beyond doubt the hardiest of really good cherries in the world. Low and bushy in growth; fruit about the size of Richmond; flesh purplish red; color when ripe nearly black; when fully ripe nearly sweet.

SELECT PLUMS.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong, clay soil, where they grow the most thriftily and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of the *curculio* by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will repay the little daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.

Standard trees are generally from four to six feet, and should be encouraged after planting to form branches low down, or near the ground, and by this means low-headed trees will be secured.

Arch Duke—A large purple plum, ripening late.

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and *vigorous*; very productive; valuable for market.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Czar—A large early purple plum; rich and good. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

Diamond—A large, magnificent, new plum, justly entitled to the name "Diamond." Nothing equals it in point of beauty. It is one of the finest of culinary plums. Oval, very dark—nearly black. Ripens about September 10th. Its beautiful bloom makes it very attractive to the eye.

Duane's Purple—Very large and handsome; oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Beginning of September.

Fellemborg—(French or Italian Prune)—A fine late Plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. September.

- FIELD**—A seedling of Bradshaw, and closely resembles its parent. Is ten days earlier than Bradshaw, which adds much to its value; same large size; darker and withstands severe cold.
- French Damson**—One of the best Damsons, and there are about two dozen. It is the most profitable for market, and has a perfect foliage. Fruit ripens a little after Shropshire. Color a dull purple.
- General Hand**—Very large; yellow, handsome; parts freely from the stone. Tree *stocky*, vigorous and productive. September.
- German Prune**—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. September.
- Geuii**—Fruit very large; deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early. Tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson River. First to middle of September.
- Glass Seedling**—Fruit large, ovate; suture large and broad, one side often enlarged; stock of medium strength, slender; cavity large; skin dark purple, almost black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, moderately juicy, sweet, good; separates freely from the stone. Ripens in September.
- Grand Duke**—Same color and size as Bradshaw, ripening latter part of September. Entirely free from rot; one of the best late market plums ever offered by us.
- Green Gage**—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a *moderate* grower. We have to top graft it to get good trees. September.
- HALE**—This is the result of a cross between Kelsey and Satsuma. Handsome, red and speckled, parting easily from the stem; soft, juicy and of good quality; peachy flavor. Ripe from 10th to 15th of September. Tree a good bearer and fruit of large size. One of the most promising of the new plums.
- Hudson River Purple Egg**—Fruit long, large and oval; color red to purple red, covered with numerous small dots; skin thick; flesh greenish yellow, and firm; quality good. Season medium.
- Hughes Seedling**—A valuable variety, originated in Toronto, to which our attention has been directed for some time. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower and very hardy; an annual bearer. Fruit large as Yellow Egg; a little elongated; skin deep yellow, sometimes splashed with red on the sunny side; flavor first-class; juicy, melting, sweet; free stone; ripens early September.
- IMPROVED LOMBARD**—Ten days earlier than the Lombard; better in quality. does not grow in clusters, and not so liable to rot. Hardy and prolific.
- Imperial Gage**—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a *vigorous* grower, very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.
- Jefferson**—A fine variety; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange colored, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, *poor* grower, but productive. End of August.
- KLONDYKE**—So named on account of its extreme hardiness. A handsome, late red plum, covered with deep blue bloom; almost round in shape; of very large size; meat rich, sweet and delicious. Tree a good grower and very productive. Is especially adapted to northern sections. Has been thoroughly tried at the testing farms and proves a valuable acquisition to the plum list.
- Large Golden Prolific (Vail's Seedling)**—A plum of Canadian origin, a seedling of the yellow egg. Fruit large golden yellow of fine quality; season August. The fruit resembles its parent, the yellow egg, although the tree is more spreading in habit, more hardy and much more productive. A very valuable plum.
- Lombard**—Medium size; oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous*, a *great* bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. September.
- Majestic Damson**—A large early plum; perfect freestone; good quality. Skin purple, covered with blue bloom. September. The Majestic Damson ranks far ahead of any of the others of the Damson class.

- McLaughlin**—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Middle of August.
- Monroe**—Medium size; greenish yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Tree very vigorous and healthy; bears abundantly. In season during September.
- Monarch**—This is a late variety, ripening from last of September into October. Fruit very large, roundish oval. In color, dark purplish blue; freestone. Of excellent quality. The tree is very hardy; growing straight and stocky. All things considered, it is a very valuable sort.
- Moore's Arctic**—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated on the high lands of Arrostook County, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knot. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer."
- Niagara**—Of extra large size and first-rate flavor; color dark blue; good bearer, not liable to rot. Ripens about August 1st. It is one of the most profitable varieties to grow, and ranks very high.
- Pond's Seedling or Font Hill**—A magnificent English plum; form of *Magnum Bonum*; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.
- Prince of Wales**—The extreme hardiness and productiveness of this variety is what recommends it. The fruit is round, a reddish purple in color and size; medium. Ripens early in September.
- Prunus Simoni**—A distinct species from China. Growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing early in spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.
- Reine Claude (Reine Claude de Bavay)**—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a *free* grower and remarkably productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.
- Quackenboss**—A popular Hudson River variety; large deep purple; flesh greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a sprightly flavor; good. September.
- Shipper's Pride**—Originated in the State of New York, near Lake Ontario. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest winters without injury. Very productive; the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper. Ripens from first to middle of September; a splendid market plum.
- Shropshire Damson (or Prune Damson)**—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree a vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculio; hardy and an abundant bearer. October.
- Smith's Orleans**—Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.
- Spaulding**—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning.
- Stanton**—Fruit medium size; color dark purple, with a beautiful bloom; very productive; ripens from September 15th to October 1st, and has been kept two weeks after ripening with no tendency to decay; as a fine canning fruit it has no superior, and has fine quality as a table fruit.
- STODDARD**—A plum that does well almost everywhere; one of the best and most reliable. Fruit oblique oval; color pinkish red over yellow, and covered with many small white dots; skin thick; flesh yellow; stone medium large, round, flattened and a cling; quality good; season medium early.

SAUNDERS—Originated near Belleville, a region which is really outside of a plum section, that is, where plums succeed without trouble. Other varieties have all failed in the same field; black knot has destroyed them, while this plum has never shown any signs of the disease in any way, although there are about forty trees in the orchard. It is perfectly hardy, does not seem to be affected by the winters, and bears annual crops when no other plums in the section will fruit. The fruit is above medium size, longish oval, with a distinct suture stem one-half inch long; color bright yellow, with a slight blush where exposed to sun. Flesh melting, sweet and good, and pits freely loosen from the stone. Flesh yellow in color. It is one of the first to ripen, being several days earlier than Green Gage. Tree a good spreading grower. It forms a very pretty head, foliage a bright green color, and holds on till end of the season—a very valuable point.

Tennant Prune—Good size; oval, dark red in color; flesh yellow; juicy and very pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. September.

Washington (Bolmar's Washington)—All things considered, this is one of the finest and most popular plums. Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin yellow, with a slight crimson blush in well ripened specimens; flesh very sweet and luscious. Tree vigorous, with broad, handsome foliage; very productive. Last of August.

Weaver.—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. August.

WORLD BEATER (One of the Chickasaw Class).—Never fails to bear sound fruit. A Missouri horticulturist says he gathered four bushels of perfect fruit from a five-year-old tree. Sells readily in any market, bears very young; skin thin, reddish purple; quality best; melts in cooking, leaving only the seed.

Yellow Egg (Magnum Bonum Yellow).—Very large and beautiful; yellow; flesh deep yellow, a little coarse for cooking; vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage).—Fruit large, oval; skin golden yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary and melting. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This race is as distinct from our European and Native varieties as is the Le Conte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees somewhat resemble the vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw Plum type, but the foliage is large and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for the South they open up a new era in plum culture. There are quite a number of varieties, but the confusion in nomenclature as given by the importers is so great that we select only those that are distinct and well proven, and combining the excellencies of their class.

Abundance.—A remarkable fruit; unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equalling in thrift and beauty Kieffer pear, which it *even excels* in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case *every year*—the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy. Stone small, parting from flesh readily. Its season is *very early*, ripening in advance of other varieties, which also makes it of special value.

BARTLETT.—Who could have believed that a plum would ever be produced which would in quality, flavor and fragrance be exactly like the ever popular Bartlett pear. Yet such are the facts. Fruit is oval, yellow, mostly overspread with crimson, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe, with flakes and dots of yellow. Light

salmon-colored flesh, rather fine, yet juicy. Ripens just before the Burbank. Tree an upright grower, with dark, highly-polished green leaves, producing its fruit in large quantities the second year from planting. Is very desirable as an ornamental tree.

Botan.—Large, round with pointed apex; skin yellow ground with heavily washed purplish carmine, and darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, with apricot flavor; quality best. A strong vigorous, hardy tree; very productive and the earliest Japan plum for the market yet tested. June and July.

Burbank.—An exceedingly valuable sort that is proving a great favorite among all planters. A very vigorous grower, usually producing a crop second year after transplanting. Color exceedingly brilliant, crimson purple; very handsome and rich in flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market. August.

CLIMAX.—Fruit large, heart-shaped, highly colored and so fragrant that a whole house is perfumed with a single fruit; delicious as could be desired or imagined, and, above all, it ripens early, before any other good plum, and nearly a month before Wickson. Tree extremely vigorous, rather upright growth, with strong branches, prominent buds and very large leaves—the very picture of hearty vigor. Productive as the Burbank, and about four times as large, two or three weeks earlier, and very much more richly colored.

COMBINATION.—An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson plum, of very best quality, ripening latter part of July. Tree is a symmetrical grower, making an early, rapid growth, ripening the wood perfectly hard to the tips early in the season, indicating unusual hardiness. In short, the Combination is an early, regular and abundant bearer of large, nearly globular fruit, of uniform size. Flesh straw color, extremely sweet, with a very pronounced pineapple flavor. Stone small and nearly free when fully ripe. In quality the fruit ranks as the best.

FIRST.—A creation of Mr. Luther Burbank, who says:—"I confidently make the statement that it is the earliest of all plums—ripening about June 15th in California—fully three weeks earlier than Red June; also that it is the largest, handsomest and most productive of all very early plums." It blooms late and ripens in an incredibly short time after blooming, while fruit is scarce and all markets absolutely bare of plums. The fruit is of good, medium size, pale amber, faint blush on the sunny side, half transparent. Flesh same color, moderately firm; sweet, juicy and good. Tree of medium growth; never fails to produce all it can hold.

October Purple.—A large, dark purplish, heart-shaped, or somewhat oblate plum, with yellow flesh, of good quality; clingstone—very late.

Red June or Red Nagate.—One of the best of Japan plums. Tree hardy and good bearer. Flesh yellow, excellent quality; cling. Ripens very early. A good market variety.

Satsuma.—Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom, shape globular or with a sharp point; flesh dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm quality, very good. Tree very vigorous. This is likely to prove one of the most valuable of the Japan varieties.

SULTAN.—One of the best plums produced. Large, oval, deep purplish crimson. Flesh remarkably firm and solid, fragrant, sub-acid or sweet, dark crimson, beautifully clouded and shaded with light pink salmon and light yellow. Tree grows very rapidly, but is compact and produces wood and leaves much like Napoleon cherry. Exceedingly productive, ripening about July 25th. A basket of these plums would attract instant attention anywhere by their unusual size and remarkable beauty of form and color.

WICKSON JAPAN PLUM.—Very large, glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious, stone small. Remarkable for its long keeping qualities. Tree of vigorous, upright growth.

Willard.—Medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed, the sinus very slight, but stem cavity deep; color dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet, and of fair quality; freestone. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree, productive; ripening in Central New York late in July.

SELECT PEACHES.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit, and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, makes peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly to remove the dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood. The trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height.

"F" indicates Freestone; "C" indicates Cling.

Admiral Dewey (F).—Introduced by J. D. Husted, the well-known originator, amongst other varieties, of Husted's Early, Early Michigan and Triumph Peaches. He has devoted many years to scientific crossing and breeding for improved varieties. Every new kind introduced by him has stood the test of practical trial, and maintained all the merits claimed for them. His latest introduction, "Admiral Dewey," marks a great advance in early peaches. It is a perfect freestone; flesh yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Tree a strong symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety.

Alexander (F).—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens early in July.

Amsden (C).—Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

Barnard's Early (C).—(Yellow Alberg).—Medium to large; yellow; cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the best yellow-fleshed peaches. First to middle of September.

Champion (F).—Early; good bearer; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome. Tree perfectly hardy and productive. Size large, and an excellent shipper.

Connecticut (F).—Large, early, yellow, New England.

Crawford's Early (F).—A magnificent large yellow peach, of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted. First of September.

Crawford's Late (F).—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Crosby (F).—A true iron-clad; ripening between early and late Crawford. Tree vigorous and low-headed. Fruit medium in size, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on sunny side. A sure cropper.

Early Canada (C).—Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, of firm quality and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

Early Rivers (F).—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Early York (C) Serrated Early York, Early Purple.—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Elberta (F).—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe July; an excellent shipping variety.

- FITZGERALD (F).**—The Fitzgerald Peach is a chance seedling, found at Oakville, Ont., fully outside the peach belt of Canada, and in a section where peach growing as a business can never be profitably engaged in. The fruit is of very large size, exceeding that of the Early Crawford. Its quality is infinitely superior, while as a cropper it far excels the Crawford in every way, and most other varieties. One strong point is the smallness of the pit, being the smallest of that of any peach that we know of. The location in which it was found demonstrates its hardiness, and it has another strong quality of fruiting very early. At our nurseries the location is not the best suited for peach growing, and we have been unable to do anything with Crawfords, but with the Fitzgerald the fruit buds are much more hardy, and in fruiting it has given the best of satisfaction. Four of these peaches placed in the scale brought down a 2-lb. weight.
- Foster (F).**—Originated near Boston, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome.
- Garfield or Brigdon (F).**—Originated in Cayuga Co., N.Y. Flesh yellow; very rich and juicy; color deep orange red. Middle of September.
- Globe (F).**—A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson towards the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September and October.
- Gold Drop (F).**—Large, yellow; freestone; good quality; splendid late market sort. Ripens close after Crawford's Late. A very heavy bearer.
- GOLD MINE (F).**—A cross between Barnard and Crawford Late. Larger in size than Crawford Late, coming into bearing same time. Bright yellow, with handsome shade of red; small pit; fruit of high quality. Tree very hardy.
- GREENSBORO (F).**—A wonderful new variety, originating in Greensboro, N.C., ripening earlier than Alexander and double its size. It is a great bearer, the tree being annually loaded with fruit, which is large, yellowish white, beautifully colored with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily. It differs also from most early peaches in being entirely free from rot. It is a great surprise to behold peaches of such large size ripening before Alexander in such abundance, and in quality among the best.
- Hill's Chili (F).**—Tree very hardy; slow grower; great bearer; excellent; late. Last of September.
- Honest John (F).**—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.
- Hortense Rivers (F).**—A new variety of great promise. In size and appearance is much like Early Rivers, but is superior to this variety because it is the earliest freestone to ripen. Among early sorts this is sure to lead.
- Jacques Rareripe (F).**—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.
- Large Early York (F).**—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained and very juicy.
- Lemon Free (F).**—Large, yellow, late; originated in Ohio. Very productive.
- Longhurst (F).**—Origin, Niagara District, Ont. This new peach is one of the most profitable wherever grown, and compares with Wager for hardiness and productiveness, is one of the best for canning purposes, and will always command a high price from the canning establishments. Flesh yellow and firm; season about the last of September. The growth of the tree is very short but stocky.
- Mountain Rose (F).**—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches. Should be in every collection. First of August.
- New Prolific (F).**—A new peach from Michigan; very large; prolific; of finest quality; ripening latter part of July—just before Early Crawford; yellow, with a blush; rich, juicy, fine quality; one of the greatest market varieties.

- Old Mixon Free (F).**—Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.
- OPULENT (F).**—Skin creamy white, slightly downy, and usually about half covered with crimson dots and blushes. Flesh light straw color throughout, fine texture, quite firm yet unusually juicy and with most exquisite commingling of the Muir peach sweetness and the acid of the White Nectarine, producing what may be called a high vinous flavor. The stone is unusually small, and parts perfectly from the flesh. The fruit ripens just before Early Crawford. The tree is a good, strong grower, and bears very regularly.
- Smock (F).**—Large size; light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and free from the stone. Ripens in October.
- Steven's Rareripec (F).**—New, and said to be producing remarkable crops in the vicinity of the Hudson River, which are sold at very high rates; fruit resembles an enlarged Old Mixon Free, being of very high color and very beautiful. Very productive and free from disease. Commences to ripen immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three or four weeks. Last of September and first of October.
- Stump the World (F).**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of September.
- Townsend (F).**—Large, yellow; free; late; Del.
- Triumph (F).**—A great improvement upon Alexander, with which it ripens, blooms late; has large flowers, and is a sure and abundant bearer, makes a very strong growth, and comes into bearing early. The fruit is large, with very small pit, yellow, with mottled crimson cheek, very handsome; flesh yellow, and ripens evenly to the stone; firm in texture, and exceedingly fine in quality, and is a perfect freestone. Such a variety is valuable in the highest degree for market, and every garden should contain a few trees of it for its home supply of fine, large, early peaches.
- Wager (F).**—Large, yellow, more or less colored in the sun; juicy and of a fair flavor. While the highest quality cannot be claimed for this fruit, the trees have such remarkable vigor and vitality that they not only produce fruit in great quantities, but produce it with a degree of certainty and regularity which is quite unusual. These facts commend it to all planters for market, canning and drying purposes. Last of August.
- WELLINGTON (F).**—A seedling originating in Toronto. Similar to Hill's Chili, but larger and more productive. A beautiful large peach. Flesh yellow and quite free. Skin yellow, deeply splashed with red.
- A Fine Seedling Peach.**—To-day, Oct. 6th, we received a very fine sample of a seedling peach grown in Toronto. It measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and weighs over half a pound. The flesh is yellow, juicy and excellent, and quite free from the pits. We know of no peach of its season to compare with it. We have finished Elberta, Late Crawford, Steven's Rareripec and Longhurst, and are now gathering Smock and Winter, but these latter are small compared with this fine sample.—*Canadian Horticulturist*, November, 1900.
- DEAR SIRS: Grimsby, Ont., 6th October, 1900.
- The sample peach you send is certainly equalled by no peach of its season that I know of. Late Crawfords and Elberta are over, and Steven's Rareripec. Smock is now on, but is small compared with this sample, which measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and weighs over half a pound. The flesh is yellow and quite free. What name will you give it?
- Yours, etc.,
- L. WOLVERSTON.
- Wheatland (F).**—Originated with D. S. Rogers, near Rochester, N.Y. Mr. R., who has large orchards including the leading sorts, thinks this is the finest of all. Fruit large; color golden yellow, with crimson tint; flesh firm and of fine quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.
- Yellow Rareripec (E).**—Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor. Ripens one week later than Crawford's Early. Closely resembles Jacques' Rareripec.



FITZGERALD.

A seedling found at Oakville, Ontario, where it stands the winters perfectly, and for the past four years has cropped regularly. Oakville is situated outside of the peach-growing district, and any other varieties will not succeed there. It is undoubtedly very hardy, and the fruit averages larger than any variety we know of. Quality first-class, freestone, and we recommend it with entire confidence.

Yellow St. John, Fleitus St. John, or May Beauty (F) by some in the South.—Size, medium; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, freestone; good. Ripe early in July.

SELECT APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum series, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Breda.—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden (Dubois).—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Early Moorpark.—Medium size; rich, juicy; very fine.

Harris.—New. Remarkable for its size, beauty and productiveness. The original tree stood in Geneva, in the garden of Edwin Harris, for whom it is named. It was probably brought here from England or France. The tree grew to a height of over twenty feet, and has borne three or four bushels of fruit in one season. It is very hardy, having gone through our most severe winters without damage. This variety is a very strong grower, and bears early, in some cases producing fruit in two years from planting. The Harris Apricot is of the finest quality, and in size one of the largest known. Color when ripe, a rich yellow, with a faint blush on the sunny side. It is a freestone, and usually begins to ripen by the 20th of July, and often ahead of all other native apricots or peaches in this region. The owner of a large apricot orchard near Geneva esteems it as the best he has in all respects. He usually obtains from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per peck basket for the fruit sold to retailers. It is superior to the California fruit; of finer color, and much better quality.

Large Early Montgamet.—Large; early; excellent; one of the finest.

Montgamit.—Large, early; one of the best. Flesh firm, juicy and excellent. The best for eating out of hand. Tree very productive, and promises to become a great favorite.

Moorpark.—One of the largest; orange with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach.—Verv large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and highly flavored.

St. Ambroise.—One of the largest and finest apricots, ripening about the same time as Large Early.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

We are prepared to furnish the following varieties:—

Alexander.

Alexis.

Budd.

Catherine.

Gibb.

Nicholas.

NECTARINES.

This is a delicious, smooth-skin fruit, much resembling the Peach, of which it is only a distinct variety. It is subject to the attacks of the curculio, and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the plum in perfection. They are budded on the peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

Boston.—Large size; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet and pleasant; a freestone variety. August.

Downton.—One of the best; large, greenish white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and highly flavored. Freestone.

Early Violet (Violet Hative).—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

Elruge.—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.

Red Roman.—Greenish yellow and red; flesh greenish yellow, rich and good; freestone. September..

QUINCES.

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from three to four feet in height.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The fruit is very profitable, as it requires but little space, and is very productive. Planted at ten feet apart each way, we have 435 trees per acre. A low estimate of the yield of an acre of quinces would be 200 to 250 bushels, which at a very low price would bring more than \$500.

Apple or Orange.—Large; bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable quinces in cultivation.

Bourgeat.—Large, golden, good quality; a strong grower. Ripens shortly after Orange, and keeps until mid-winter.

Champion.—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young, flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores.

Meech's Prolific.—A valuable new quince, remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness. The fruit is of good size and form, and beautiful color; it is shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin, of bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender. Unsurpassed for cooking.

Rea's (Rea's Mammoth).—We consider this the *best of all quinces*. The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince. A strong grower, very productive.

SELECT GRAPES.

("B" for Black; "R" for Red; "W" for White.)

The grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches, and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils.—Good grapes are grown on various soils; sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, however, and always bear in mind a sunny exposure is preferable. In order to bring this fruit to perfection, it must have an abundance of sun. Hillsides that are often difficult to utilize, and in fact unsuitable for other crops, are good for grapes.

Crops.—Vines should be planted eight to sixteen feet apart. A top dressing of manure in the spring will benefit them greatly, and in order to secure good results annual and careful pruning is needed. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength. To secure the best results, beginning with a vine two or three years old, such as we deliver, allow it to grow the first year without pruning. In the fall, when the wood is thoroughly ripe, prune severely, cutting back nearly to the ground, bearing in mind you should never cut too close to the bud, but leave an inch or two of wood beyond. In this first pruning, not more than three or four buds should remain. The following spring these buds should again be reduced, allowing only two of them to throw out shoots. By the fall these will have attained a good growth, but should be cut back to about four feet, and in the spring following these two shoots may be fastened horizontally

to the lower part of the trellis. The uprights should be from ten to twelve inches apart, and more buds than this should not be allowed to grow. It is not advisable to let the vine bear too heavily at first, as an over-crop is usually a disastrous one. In the fall, when the leaves have fallen and the wood is thoroughly ripe, the upright canes may be cut back to two or three buds, and this treated as the previous year. Following this system each year will bring an abundance of well-matured fruit, and keep the vine healthy and strong. In order to illustrate this method, we give a cut of a vine properly cared for.



Gathering and Keeping.—Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets or boxes for about ten days in a cool, dry room; and after sorting out all decayed or imperfect berries, pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper, but basswood or elm boxes, if convenient. Pine and other resinous wood should not be used, as they flavor the fruits disagreeably. After packing, keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry. Under careful management some varieties may be kept until spring.

Time of Ripening.—Very little can be said about the exact season of ripening grapes in Canada, owing to climatic changes. Indeed, the season varies but little in any event. The season opens with *Champion*. Next comes *Campbell's Early* and *Moore's Early*, followed by *Worden* and *Delaware*. All others ripen about with *Concord*, about a week later than *Worden*. September is the month for grapes.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15) (R).—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme north.

Barry (Rogers' No. 43) (B).—Bunch large, but rather short; berries large, roundish; much like *Black Hamburg*; delicate, sweet and tender. Ripens with *Concord*. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the finest and largest of Rogers' Hybrids.

Brighton (R).—Our experience with the vine and fruit of the *Brighton* has convinced us more and more thoroughly of its superiority as a family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week or ten days before the *Delaware*, and bears most abundantly; having thick large foliage, it is enabled to withstand the heat of the summer, and being a vigorous grower, it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the winter in extreme localities. We commend this sort especially as a standard variety for the vineyard or garden.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (B).—The king of American grapes. A very strong vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, mildew-resisting foliage, and perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms. Clusters very large, usually shouldered compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom. Season very early, ripening from the 15th to last of August. Has remarkable keeping qualities. As a keeper and shipper it is unequalled by any other American grape.

Champion (B).—A large grape, of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it a valuable market grape.

Concord (B).—A large, handsome grape; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of highest quality, is one of the most popular market grapes.

Delaware (R).—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive.

Diamond (W).—A white grape recently introduced, and undoubtedly very valuable. A cross between Concord and Iona. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling the Concord, very free from mildew. Bunch large, well filled, moderately compact, berry about size of Concord; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the centre, and free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well. Ripens about with Delaware. Very productive.

Eaton (B).—Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the under side with a thick, brownish yellow down. Bunch very large, weighing from 12 to 25 ounces; compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem. Seeds large, from one to four; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, dissolving easily in the mouth. Very juicy, as good or better quality than the Concord, much less of the native odor. Ripens with the Concord or a little earlier.

Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14) (R).—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick; color a beautiful light red, with bloom; fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant, rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine vigorous and productive. Desirable either for garden or vineyard.

Green Mountain or Winchell (W).—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. This extra-early delicious grape originated in the mountains of Vermont, has been tested for several seasons, and is proving the very earliest white grape known, while the quality is superb, the vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 44) (B).—Bunch rather long, but compact; berry large, tender, sweet and rich; early and productive. A handsome variety and one of the best of the Rogers' in quality.

Lady (W).—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium; berry medium to large; skin thin; color light greenish yellow, with white bloom; pulp tender, sweet and pleasant. Vine hardy and vigorous. A valuable early white grape.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9) (R).—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best grapes in our collection.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3) (R).—Bunch medium, rather loose, as the fruit does not always set well; berry medium, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. A desirable early garden variety.

Merrimac (Rogers' 19) (B).—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of Rogers' sorts.

Moore's Early (B).—Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to northern sections, maturing as it does before Concord.

- McPike (B).**—A new black grape, said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size.
- Niagara (W).**—This white grape originated at Lockport, N.Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy; first fruiting in 1872; it has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the centre; ripens before Concord.
- Pocklington (W).**—Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, of a rich yellow color; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord; vines vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Though not of the highest quality, it is considered a very valuable and reliable variety, and is constantly growing in favor.
- Salem (No. 22) (R).**—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color; thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.
- St. Hilaire (B).**—A chance seedling, found growing in St. Hilaire, Que. This grape is valuable, especially on account of its extreme hardiness and good qualities, and is unquestionably the leading grape for Quebec, having succeeded at points in that province where other kinds have failed entirely. The bunch is medium in size, compact and shouldered. The berry is of good size; flesh tender, juicy, with a peculiar flavor. We recommend this variety for the cold sections.
- Vergennes (R).**—This is a chance seedling found in the garden of Mr. William E. Green, Vergennes, Vt. Foliage downy and free from mildew; very productive; clusters large; berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; flesh meaty and tender; is an excellent late keeper.
- Wilder (Rogers' No. 4) (B).**—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at centre; juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of the size and beauty is very valuable for market.
- Woodruff Red (R).**—Bunches and berries very large and handsome, sweet and of fair quality; a strong and vigorous grower and of iron-clad hardiness.
- Worden (B).**—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden.
- Wyoming Red (R).**—An extra early red grape, resembling the Delaware in appearance, but double in size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red; skin thin and firm; flesh sweet, a little foxy, but not enough to be objectionable. Much in demand as an early profitable grape.

GRAPES FOR CULTURE UNDER GLASS.

- Black Hamburg.**—Considered one of the finest for greenhouse culture. Bunches large and mostly with two shoulders; berries very large; skin thick, deep brownish purple, becoming almost black at maturity. Flavor very sugary and rich. A good and regular bearer.
- Bowood Muscat.**—Seedling of Muscat of Alexandria; pale amber. Sets its fruit and bears well.
- Buckland's Sweetwater.**—A white grape, of good quality. It is an early variety, and desirable on that account.
- Foster's White Seedling.**—Bunches large; sets well; berries above medium, roundish oval, yellowish amber. Flesh, tender, melting, sweet and rich flavored.

Gros Colman.—A large black grape, of fine quality and a late keeper. It is grown largely as a commercial grape in England and sent to this side to supply our wants in this line in the spring. The berries frequently measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches around, and it therefore requires early and severe thinning.

Lady Downes.—This ranks among the most valuable of this class. Ripens its fruit well, which hangs for a long time. Bunches large, rather loose, shouldered; berries above medium, roundish, oval; skin rather thick, reddish purple, becoming quite black, with a delicate bloom; flesh dull white, fine, sweet and richly flavored.

Muscat of Alexandria.—Bunches very large, long, loose shouldered; berries large, oval, unequal in size; skin thick, pale amber, thin, white bloom; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich; fine muscat flavor. It requires a high temperature to ripen it thoroughly.

White Frontignan.—This is a great favorite. Its hardy habit, uniform productiveness in the vineyard, and most luscious flavor make it everywhere esteemed. Bunches pretty long and without shoulders; berries middle size, round, rather thickly set; skin thin, dull white or yellow, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a rich, perfumed, musky flavor.

SELECT RASPBERRIES.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season for ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should not be less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills, and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Cardinal.—Berries large, dark red, firm, with an agreeable, rich flavor, making this a desirable sort for canning. Season rather late and berries hold on well. Very hardy. The canes are of very hard wood, and practically thornless. As Cardinal will make from ten to fifteen canes from one hill or plant, they require more room than is allowed for the other kinds in field culture. This variety has proved good for shipping long distances.

Columbian Red Raspberry.—One of the greatest raspberries in existence. Original plant bore over 28 quarts of fruit. Plant a giant in growth, very hardy; fruit large, dark red, rich, juicy and delicious flavor. Excellent for canning. Fruit does not drop from bush. A splendid shipping variety. Has produced over 8,000 quarts to the acre. Two first premiums at Western New York Fairs.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market).—Large, conical; deep, rich, crimson, firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive.

Golden Queen.—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the Old Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for the extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when even the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

HARRIS—This berry is a chance seedling. It is not a cross, but a distinct, new variety of the native type. The plant is a comparative dwarf. There is no expense of staking and trimming back. It sheds its leaves so early that there is no danger of its being broken down by the early snows. The fruit is large, firm and of a bright red; seeds are small and not conspicuous in preserves. In Harris, we find all that can be desired for fresh fruit for the table and a preserve. The berry does not crumble; the last picking is as smooth as the first. Its keeping qualities are remarkable. The fruit begins to ripen a little before Cuthbert and continues after Cuthberts are over. Plant is very hardy.

THE KING RASPBERRY.



It rules the berry world in red varieties because:

It unites large size, bright and beautiful color, firmness, and high quality of fruit with productiveness, vigorous growth and hardiness of cane.

In season the "King" is the earliest red variety; its fruit of the brightest crimson and best of quality, equaling in this respect the popular Cuthbert as well as in size, and it is a very much firmer berry and better shipper than that grand old variety. In productiveness, vigor of cane, hardiness and endurance of heat and drought, it has few equals. In value it is without an equal among red varieties.

"King" has stood uninjured when the mercury has dropped to 15 degrees below zero, suffering no injury whatever.

Its extreme hardiness recommends it for our Canadian planters.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE KING.

HAMPDEN Co., MASS.

My opinion of the King Raspberry is that it will prove to be an improvement on the miller, especially in vigor of cane, earliness and size. It is large,

early, perfect in color and of good quality.—E. M. HITCHCOCK.

ESSEX Co., MASS.

King Raspberry I bought of you has done finely. (1) It is a vigorous grower. (2) It ripens early. (3) It is good in quality. (4) It is large and handsome. I liked its behavior so well last year I ordered more last spring.—O. F. BROWN, Berry Grower and Town Clerk.

ANDROSCOGGIN Co., MAINE.

The King Raspberry is a success with me. I harvested a fine crop from it and am very much pleased with it.—LUTHER BISBEE.

COLUMBIA Co., N.Y.

The King Raspberry is all that you claim for it. I am well pleased with it and will soon order some more plants.—GUY SHOOK.

SUFFOLK Co., N.Y.

I seldom judge a fruit by its first year's fruiting, but King Raspberry is so fine I make an exception of it. The plants were very full of large red berries that were not inclined to turn soft after over ripe. It is 10 or 12 days earlier than Cuthbert.—S. E. FERRY.

HAMILTON Co., OHIO.

The King Raspberry is all that it is claimed to be, and I think it is the best raspberry for market in cultivation. The color is bright and the berry is firm.—G. W. BOSSERMAN.

CRAWFORD Co., PA.

The Kings are perfectly hardy and rampant growers. We had 15° below zero and they came through green to the tip.—C. W. BLYSTONE.

CHESTER Co., PA.

The King Raspberry plants made a splendid growth and stood the hot sun and extreme cold uninjured. Berries firm, excellent flavor, and the brightest red of any berry I have ever seen.—R. B. PLUMBA.

NEWPORT Co., R.I.

I had a nice yield from the King Raspberry, and their keeping qualities are superior to other varieties. They come into market about a week ahead of other varieties.—L. B. CHACE.

OHIO EXPERIMENT STATION.

King has proved the best early raspberry. It is large, bright red, quite firm and of good quality.—PROF. W. J. GREEN.

WAYNE Co., TENN.

Judging from one year set plants the Mersereau Blackberry and King Raspberry are all that can be desired, especially for size and firmness.—A. J. GRAVES.

Loudon—A new hardy late red raspberry. Berry ripens about with Cuthbert; larger in size than this well-known sort, and hangs well to the stem; fruit very firm, and remains so for a long time after picking. The bush is a very heavy producer. Shape of berry nearly round, some decidedly conical. The canes are almost thornless and foliage heavy. If you want one of the newest and best late red raspberries plant Loudon.

Marlboro—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

Miller—Now well known and popular, yielding an immense crop and bringing profitable returns every year. It is a thoroughly reliable and most perfect Red Raspberry. The canes are of stout habit, attaining a height of six feet under ordinary culture and are entirely hardy without protection—in fact it has never been winter-killed in the least with us. It ripens early and is exceedingly prolific, yielding so heavily as to give us much trouble to get pickers enough to gather the fruit. Berries large, round and of brilliant crimson color of the Brandywine, which they retain under all conditions and circumstances. It is sweet and pleasant, but not highly flavored. In firmness it is indeed remarkable. Berries of Miller were ripe June 11th, when picking began, and on August 3rd the pickers were still gathering fruit from the same bushes, and every shipment sold at the top of the market. Uniting, as it does, large size, beautiful color, great firmness, attractive appearance, with vigorous, strong, upright habit, hardy cane, earliness and great productiveness, it is indeed a most valuable red raspberry.

Royal Church—Originated in Ohio ten years ago; has been thoroughly tested on originators grounds and at a majority of the State Experimental Stations, not one unfavorable report has been made. Very productive; has but few seeds, produces no small berries; does not crumble in picking. Exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly; excellent for table, canning, jellies, etc. Canes are large; vigorous grower, thorns few and small; perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested. Royal Church is earlier than Cuthbert, yet continues longer in bearing. It combines the large size and superior quality of the best foreign varieties with the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of our native varieties.

Shaffer's Colossal—Colossal both in bush and berry. Carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning. Berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety. Does not sucker, but roots from tips like Black Caps.

Strawberry-Raspberry—This is a singular fruit and interesting only as a novelty, and we catalogue it simply on account of its attractive features for the amateur. For profit we regard it of no value.

Turner—Very productive and hardy, of good size; light handsome red, and of fine flavor. Its success in extreme localities render it of great value.

CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

Conrath—One of the largest black raspberries grown; fully ten days earlier than Gregg; entirely hardy and not affected by severe drought; fruit perfect to the last picking; a heavy yielder. Owing to the firmness of the fruit, it proves valuable as a shipper. Quality unsurpassed.

CUMBERLAND—A valuable acquisition among black raspberries. With its greatly superior size, it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splendid quality and wonderful productiveness. The plants are entirely hardy, very vigorous and healthful, and seem entirely unaffected by either anthracnose or yellow blight. In season of ripening it follows Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making a mid-season variety. Under equal conditions, Cumberland will yield 2,000 quarts per acre more than Gregg and 1,000 more than Ohio. The Cumberland has yielded a good crop when Cuthbert and Gregg were both frozen to the ground. In vigor of growth the Cumberland stands at the head. It forms a strong upright bush, throwing up stiff, stocky shoots, well calculated to bear up their immense loads of fruit. Fresh fruit of the Cumberland has sold for 3 to 5 cents per quart more than could be secured for Gregg, and 6 to 7 cents per quart more than could be secured for Ohio on account of its superior size.

Gregg—Of great size, fine quality, very productive and hardy.

Hilborn—Originated in Canada, hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is about the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Souhegan, and bears a long time. Fully sustains all claims ever made for it, and is the best second early black cap; should be in every home garden.

Mammoth Cluster—Large size, black or dark purplish black; very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy, and sufficiently firm to bear transportation to the most distant market. Of all the raspberries of this class this has proved one of the most valuable and worthy of general cultivation.

Older—Large, productive, hardy. The plant is a strong grower; considered by Prof. Craig one of the most profitable of all Black Raspberries. Season medium.

Ohio—A very strong-growing hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; very productive and a good market sort; also much esteemed for drying.

Souhegan—A variety commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it; very productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.

SELECT CURRANTS.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder from a small coarse bag over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

But few realize the value of planting currants largely. Such plants as we deliver, two years old and once transplanted, give a quick return, and the market for this fruit is always open.

If you would lessen the attacks of the currant worm on the red varieties, it is a good idea to plant them alternately with the black, as the worm does not trouble the black varieties.

BALDWIN'S BLACK—One of the most popular newer market varieties largely grown; most prolific and large fruit.

Black Champion—A new variety from England; has been tested for several years in this country, and proves one of the best black currants yet introduced; excellent quality and flavor; a strong grower and very productive.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

BOSKOOP GIANT—A new Black Currant, originated in Holland, and recommended by the Boskoop Horticultural Co. as being larger and more productive than any other black currant grown. . . . We shall propagate this currant largely, having such confidence in representations of this firm, we are satisfied that it is a currant of great merit.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

COMET.—The Comet is a novelty in Red Currants, and was granted an Award of Merit by the unanimous vote of the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. The bunches are almost approaching grapes in size, being frequently eight inches in length, with from 20 to 26 berries of enormous size and of the most brilliant crimson color. It is likely to become a valuable fruit for dessert purposes, for the juice is particularly refreshing and soft to the palate—it being without acidity. The growth is abnormally vigorous. It will hang a long time in good condition. The first picking has been made as soon as the 10th of June, and the last as late as the 22nd of August during three seasons from the same bushes. The great demand from all parts for plants of the Comet where it has been tried amply proves the need there was for improvement in Red Currants; and as this improvement has been achieved in the case of the Comet Red Currant, there is little doubt but that this handsome variety has come to stay. The most flattering press opinions upon the merits of this novelty have frequently appeared in the leading English horticultural papers.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua County, N.Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry; red in color. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it. A great acquisition.

La Versaillaise—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

North Star Currant—The points of excellence are its hardiness, vigorous growth of wood, early fruiting and great productiveness. The average growth during an extremely dry season on light gravelly soil was from thirty to thirty-six inches. The size of the berry averages one-half inch in diameter, and the length of the fruit cluster frequently measures five and six inches, and averages over four and one-half inches. It has a naked stem which attaches the cluster to the wood, and allows the fruit to be readily picked. It is superior in quality, rich in flavor, and much less acid than old sorts.

POMONA—Good size, bright red in color, and has very few seeds; early bearer; very sweet, and hangs long time after ripening; bush a hardy and vigorous grower.

Prince Albert—Berry large, immense bearer as a late red currant. Its heavy cropping qualities and late bearing make it very valuable.

Triumph—An American seedling of the English type; large golden yellow; hardy and an immense bearer. A fine variety.

Victoria, Red—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

VICTORIA, BLACK—A new Black Currant of superior merit, vigorous habit and unequalled productiveness. Fruit of enormous size and fine flavor, a rapid and vigorous grower. If you want the latest variety of Black Currant, order the **New Victoria**.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

White Imperial—This is the finest white currant grown, and is coming in demand greatly. Bunches long; fruit very large and of mild, pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its productiveness.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

COLUMBUS—A new American seedling of English type. Of large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow, smooth; of the finest quality. Plant a strong robust grower, with large spines or thorns. Foliage large and glossy. It has never shown a trace of mildew on either fruit or foliage.

Downing—Large size, oval, greenish white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly, and is profitable for market and home use. The best of all the American varieties.

Golden Prolific—This promising new variety is an American seedling of the English type. It is perfectly hardy, a good grower, and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is a dark glaucous green, wood in the young state extremely spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit large, deep golden yellow, making it decidedly handsome and attractive; quality excellent, and heavy fruiter.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of delicious flavor.

PEARL—A new Canadian white gooseberry of much promise. Entirely free from mildew under most trying circumstances. Mr. Thomas Hague, of Smith's Falls, an old English gardener, says: "The Pearl is my favorite. It is a splendid kind, hard to beat, taking it all through. Some of the bushes that had only been planted one year I picked three quarts from this season. It has not shown any signs of mildew, and such a robust growth I never saw in the Old Country. Some of the new wood is over two feet long and nearly half an inch thick." F. Cranfield, Assistant Horticulturist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, writes July 13th, 1896:—"In reply to your enquiry regarding the Pearl Gooseberry, will say that all other varieties, except the Pearl, in our plantation are affected with mildew. Three plants out of six survived the severe drought of last summer, and are now growing vigorously.

RED JACKET—Claimed to be the best red gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage; mildew proof, fruit of the best and a splendid cropper, as large as the largest; berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best; exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail.

Smith's Improved (Smith's Seedling)—One of the largest American varieties of value, oval form, light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy. Raised from seed by Dr. Smith, of Vermont.

Triumph—Very large, greenish-yellow, good quality, free from mildew, very productive; a sure annual bearer.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

There are very few of these that succeed here on account of their liability to mildew. The following varieties are believed to be exempt from this drawback, and we therefore offer them, believing that they will meet every requirement.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish, oval, red, hairy; of first quality.

Industry—Large, oval; dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety, it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign gooseberry ever introduced.

KEEPSAKE—A new variety of English Gooseberry, very large, straw color, and of excellent flavor. Foliage very heavy, which protects the fruit. The Keepsake ranks among the earliest Gooseberries, being fit for picking green this year as early as April 30th. It is a splendid sort for shipping long distances. We advise our patrons to add Keepsake to their collection of Gooseberries. We predict the demand for this will be very heavy.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval; yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows of six feet apart, with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.

Agawam—A mid-season variety, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

Eldorado—Fruit medium to large, oblong, conical, irregular, with very large drupes, small seeds and core. Quality excellent. Its merits are good size, extra fine quality, extreme hardiness and great productiveness.

Erie (Uncle Tom)—Plant a vigorous grower, berry large, round, and of a high quality. Season early.

Gainor—Originated a few miles from our nurseries, being a chance seedling. Our attention was first called to it by its extreme hardiness. While other blackberries near it were either killed or damaged by extreme winter, the Gainor was unharmed, and the following season would bear a large crop of large handsome, fine-flavored fruit. A deep black, and in quality good, tender, and sweet. Its large size, fine quality and extreme hardiness make it a valuable blackberry.

ICEBERG—The new white blackberry. The paradox of the fruit world. A scientifically bred, pedigreed berry. Raised by Luther Burbank, the "Wizard of Horticulture," whose originations have world-wide fame and value. The following is Mr. Burbank's own description: "Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of White Blackberries so far known, the impression may have been entertained by some that no White Blackberry *could be* as productive and hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious, as the best black ones. The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. Owing to its fixity of race, it will reproduce itself from seed almost exactly, and its seedling will not be influenced, when raised from seed pollinated by other varieties, but it readily imparts its good qualities when employed as the staminate parent. One of the great grandparents of 'Iceberg' was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen. Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until one day this berry was discovered

among its black relatives, with the canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters, larger than those of Lawton; berries, as near as could be judged, were at least as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe."

Lovett's Best—A thoroughly reliable blackberry of large size, with a cane of iron-clad hardiness. Lovett's Best unites not only these two invaluable properties in an eminent degree, but possesses in addition the merits of ripening early, great productiveness, entire freedom from disease, and double or rose blossom; strong, vigorous growth of cane; extra high quality; jet black permanent color, and fine appearance; valuable for market growing or for the home garden. Its hardiness and other valuable properties conclusively proved by practical field tests.



Mersereau Short Cake.

THE MERSEREAU BLACKBERRY

—The cardinal points in its favor are: Great size, luscious flavor, great hardiness of cane and great productiveness. This new Blackberry originated in North-western New York, where the mercury falls from 15 to 25 degrees below zero, and where "Mersereau" has stood in open field culture without the slightest protection, and has never

been injured. The berries are sparkling black throughout, and what adds great value to it as a market berry—it remains black after it is gathered. In quality it is so exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core, and the seedy character of most other iron-clads also being absent, that a short-cake made of it after the manner of strawberry shortcake, is even more delicious than any made from strawberries. It is unsurpassed as a shipper and keeper, being firm, and does not bleed in handling. The canes are exceedingly strong, upright in habit, and upon fairly good soil attain a height of eight feet if permitted to grow unchecked. The foliage is large, abundant and entirely free from rust or blight. Its yield is enormous, affording heavy pickings from the first until the crop is all matured. Its season is early to midsummer.

One thousand dollars per acre per annum is the record of the Mersereau, for it has yielded twelve thousand quarts of berries per acre, which sold at an average of ten cents per quart. Allowing two hundred dollars for picking and marketing, the returns were one thousand dollars per acre.

WHAT SOME SAY OF IT.

PULASKI Co., ARK.

The Mersereau Blackberry is the best of all blackberries I know. It is hardy, quite early and an enormous bearer. If I had more land I would plant several thousand, and I would make a fortune. I call it the "Klondyke" Blackberry.—JOS. SCHMIDTNER.

NEW HAVEN Co., CONN.

I regard it (Mersereau Blackberry) the best of all, for the following reasons: It is the sweetest of all, the smallest seeded, has the most pulp, has no core to speak of, does not turn reddish after picking—remaining perfectly black until decayed—has a strong growing cane and none of mine winter killed, though last winter in this section was a severe one for berries. Berries very large and perfect. Everyone who saw it pronounced it handsomer than any picture could be. I take pleasure in pronouncing it **THE FINEST**.—O. E. POWERS.

MIDDLESEX Co., CONN.

The six plants have now over a bushel of berries on them, and of the finest quality. The canes are over eight feet high and none of my others are over four feet.—FRED. SCHOLES.



A
DISH
OF
MERSÉREAU BLACKBERRIES

DE KALB CO., ILL.

I am more than pleased with Mersereau. The berries are much the largest of any I have ever seen. They are hardier than Snyder, only other variety that is hardy here. Our winters are very severe on berries, but Mersereau has stood the severest weather all right—not even hurt at the tip of the canes.—J. M. WILSON.

NEWTON CO., IND.

The Mersereau Blackberry ordered of you in March, 1899, bore a beautiful crop of the loveliest berries—they are just luscious. Last winter was cold, but no damage was done to the Mersereau. What all so much desire in this State is a blackberry that will stand the winter and produce large pulpy berries of good flavor and productive, all of which the Mersereau is.—K. CLYMER, M.D.

CROWLEY CO., KANSAS.

The Mersereau Blackberry bought of you in spring of 1899 made six feet of growth and produced some beautiful, large, luscious berries this summer. It is free of rust and hardy.—M. ELLINGER.

ST. JOSEPH CO., MICH.

I fruited the Mersereau Blackberry this year, and am very greatly pleased with it. I believe it will take the place of Snyder entirely. In habit of growth it is superior, and the berries are larger and do not turn red. I picked and left them in the sun to severely test them in this respect, and the berries stood for several hours in a hot sun without showing any signs of turning red, while the Snyder by its side was very red and sour. Its hardiness is already established by the winter of '99, so it is safe to plant it largely.—R. M. KELLOGG, Horticulturist.

DAVIESS CO., MO.

The Mersereau Blackberry made a magnificent growth this year, and yielded some very large, fine berries. It is certainly a berry of very great merit. It is large, black all over, delicious flavor, and without the hard core common to many other varieties which I have grown. Every grower of small fruits should have the Mersereau.—B. B. ADAMS.

RATHBUN BLACKBERRY.—The plant is a strong, erect grower, and unlike most varieties, produces but few suckers. It sends up a strong main stem, which branches freely, and these branches curve over and bend downward toward the ground, and later in the season the tips touching the ground send roots down into it, and thus propagate themselves in the manner of the blackcap raspberry. It is purely a blackberry with the tip-rooting habit. As to its hardiness it may be said that it is quite hardy, having sustained a temperature of fifteen or eighteen degrees below zero without harm. Plants of the Minnewaski and Erie blackberries on the same grounds were badly frozen. The fruit is a jet black color, with a high polish and sufficiently firm to handle and carry well. It has been sent a distance of some thirty-six miles, by wagon and rail, going through in fine condition. A large proportion of the berries will measure from an inch and a quarter to one inch and a half in length, and the whole crop is very uniform in size. Two common quart strawberry boxes, one each of the Snyder and Rathbun varieties, were picked in August, and placed in the hands of a wholly disinterested party, Mr. Lawson York, ex-postmaster of Smith's Mills, N.Y., with a request to count and report the exact number of berries in each basket. When he had done so, it was found that the basket of Snyder contained 164 berries, while that of the Rathbun was filled with 45 berries. One of these berries of the Rathbun was, at the same time, measured before witnesses, and found to be one and three-fourths inches in length and one and three-eighths in diameter.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

Wachusett Thornless.—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy and **FREE FROM THORNS.**

DEWBERRY, OR RUNNING BLACKBERRY.

Lucretia.—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and a half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard centre or core. As the dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates where that precaution may be necessary.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY.

The Juneberry is one of the most valuable berries. The wood is hard and firm, and endures the extremes of the climate without injury. Its leaves are a dark, glossy green. The plant propagates from suckers. The flowers appear about the same time as those of the apple. The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant, and ripens in June. Its size equals the wild gooseberry; shape, round; color, reddish purple at first, and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the huckleberry, a mild, very rich sub-acid. Perfectly hardy, not being injured by wet, cold or dry weather, and needs no special treatment.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September and October, in good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure, muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc., are the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row, for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills, with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean; mulch late in the fall, uncover crown early in spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

The plants which we furnish are well rooted layers from the open ground. This has always been our practice, and we have found such plants most successful.

Strawberries are something that require skilled care in handling them. Many dealers in nursery stock and seedsmen are wholly ignorant of the great need of properly packing them in a manner that will insure their safe delivery and in good condition. So careful are we in this respect, realizing that the strawberry plant cannot stand being shut up in a tight box for any length of time, that we never send them in our regular tree cases. All orders given us for strawberries are sent either by mail or express, according to the size of the order. If you have a package of strawberries coming by mail, you should care for them promptly, and if unable to plant them immediately, unpack them, removing the moss, and heel them in a cool place, where the ground is damp. As we use extra care in handling this class of stock, with a desire to land them in the best possible condition, we trust those favoring us with their patronage will assist us to accomplish this end by giving their plants such prompt attention as strawberries require.

STRAWBERRY BLOSSOMS. VERY IMPORTANT. READ!

The blossoms of all varieties which we have catalogued are *perfect* except a few which we have marked "imp," meaning *imperfect*. These are void of stamens and in order to bear fruit must have the *perfect* varieties near them, so that the pollen can be carried on to the imperfect flowers by the bees. About one row of *perfect* varieties to every fifth or sixth of *imperfect* would be the proper proportion, and when planted in this manner the imperfect sorts become most prolific.

BEDER WOOD.—Early, fine quality, wonderfully productive; size good, except when it overproduces.

- Bismarck.**—Does his duty honestly, and will amply repay careful cultivation; large, fine flavor. Moderately late.
- Brandywine.**—Fruit and plant very much resemble Gandy, but it is more productive and a better grower. Size large, even in shape, rich red color; productive and good flavor. This is one of the best mid-season, fancy and main crop berries.
- Bubach (Imp.)**—Strong, rampant grower, like the Crescent, only making plants and foliage of twice the size; healthy and free from rust; very productive of large, bright scarlet berries, rather soft, and of fair quality; ripens early, and succeeds either on light or heavy soil; a valuable market variety. Season medium.
- Carmi Beauty (Imp.)**—A large deep-rooted plant with an abundance of healthy, dark green foliage, which gives it the capacity to bear large crops of fine sized berries. It is the earliest of the medium early varieties—a few days earlier than Crescent. An excellent plant to withstand dry weather. Berry is of highest flavor; bright red, and has a beautiful shape.
- Crescent (Imp.)**—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful early berry. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.
- CLYDE.**—Without a peer. The most productive berry we have seen. A little earlier than mid-season. Produces berries of high quality and very uniform size.
- Darling.**—A fine berry, medium size, good quality, productive and early. A seedling of Mitchell's Early.
- Excelsior.**—A very handsome berry, attractive color and bears satisfactorily. Mid-season.
- Gandy.**—A standard late berry, large, firm, uniform and very attractive. Black swamp or medium stiff soil seems to suit it best. Berry of excellent quality and well suited for reaching distant markets in good condition.
- Glen Mary.**—A late variety. We have the best authority for saying that it is very productive of immense delicious berries. W. F. Allen, of Salisbury, Maryland, editor of *The Strawberry Culturist*, writes:—"Glen Mary has no equal."
- Gladstone.**—A strong, healthy grower, and very productive of large berries; season medium; plants large. This is specially valuable for the small grower who can give the plants a very rich, moist soil.
- GREENVILLE (Imp.)**—Is an accidental seedling found on the fruit farm of E. M. Beuchly, near Greenville, Ohio, where the writer found it in the spring of '83. It fruited so successfully the first season after starting that he propagated it in a small way and tried it further. After a fair trial it was found so valuable that he has for the last two years planted more of it than all other sorts together. Berries of large size, good quality, medium texture, very productive, season medium to late, color very even and fine, plants very vigorous and free from rust. Geo. C. Butz, horticulturist, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, says of the Greenville:—"This is a new berry, of many excellent points, and will compare favorably with any sort upon the market. The foliage is free from rust; the flowers very large and pistillate. The berries are very large, much like Sharpless in shape, but unlike it that it ripens evenly. It is very sweet, and of good quality.. The berry is equally good for market and home.
- Haverland (Imp.)**—Large, healthy, vigorous growing plant; very productive; fruit large, conical, with slight neck, uniform in size and shape; bright red; firm; mid-season.
- Johnson's Early.**—A good average size berry—being neither too large nor too small—very showy and attractive. About four days later than Mitchell's Early. Purchasers must be careful not to plant this variety too thick, and to keep the rows thinned. If this advice is disregarded the plants become so packed it is impossible for them to mature a satisfactory crop.
- Lovett.**—The business berry on all soils from heavy clay to light sand. Berry roundish, large, very firm, handsome and productive—quality good—mid-season.
- Marshall.**—Berries very large; dark crimson; exceedingly productive; almost equal to the famous Clyde. Medium late.
- Mitchell's Early.**—One of the very best early berries ever put on the market.

New York.—This giant mid-season strawberry is a cross between Bubach and Jessie. In productiveness it has no equal, and everyone who sees the berries is astonished at their size and productiveness. The fruit is very large, firm, conical, of good color and flavor. The demand for this variety is very heavy, and those desiring to purchase will do well to get their orders in early.

Nick Ohmer.—Of good average productiveness; perfect shape; dark, glossy red; firm; excellent quality. A late berry.

Parker Earle.—A most promising mid-season sort; produced in Texas, by crossing Crescent with Munson's No. 3. It does wonderfully well on light, sandy soil, and endures hot weather better than most berries. It has an abundance of leaves, which protects it from late frosts. Is a robust grower with a perfect flower; berries regular, conical, with short neck; a scarlet crimson in color, flesh firm, reddish and quality very good. It is of good size and presents a most attractive appearance in the crate. This is most valuable as a market sort on account of its keeping qualities, for it will show well several days after picking. We saw the Parker Earle fruiting this season when the majority of other sorts had been marketed. Those planting this variety can depend, we believe, on securing a paying crop.

Pineapple.—Medium to late in ripening. Berry of average size. Plant does best on soil having plenty of moisture.

Pride of Cumberland.—Plant is a vigorous grower. The bloom is perfect; ripens about a week earlier than Gandy—is nearly as large, equally as firm, as good a color, and a great deal more productive. It will stand shipment a very long distance. This plant will thrive on any soil, but owing to the immense crop it sets, should, to obtain best results, be reasonably fertilized.

Rio.—Early, large, good quality; healthy plant.

Sample (Imp.)—No one who has ever seen the "Sample" has been able to criticise it. After watching it three years, we are not able to say it has a single weak point. It is quite late in ripening; large size, fine quality, quite firm and continues a long time in fruit.

Seaforth (Imp.)—Equal to Bubach in size, but far more productive; firm enough to meet all requirements. Color deep glossy red, and quality fit for a king. Plant a vigorous grower and about a week earlier than Bubach.

Sharpless.—One of the very largest mid-season berries of the entire collection, and has maintained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma, of fine quality; color clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface.

Van Deman.—"Very early, large, glossy, firm, delicious and exceedingly productive," is the general verdict of the American Experimental Stations. It should have rich, moist dark loam.

WILLIAMS.—Plant strong and healthy grower. One of the most productive of market berries. Season medium. Berry large, broad, conical, deep crimson, good quality, very firm. A very profitable market variety.

Wilson's Albany.—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

Wm. Belt.—Of the largest size—immensely productive—very delicious and handsome, a grand variety for home use. Four times as productive as Sharpless—medium to late.

Woolverton.—Originated with Mr. John Little, Granton. Plant healthy, vigorous, quite attractive. Berry large, conical, deep red, firm, good quality. Very promising, indeed, especially for home use. A mid-season variety.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry furnishes the two-fold purpose of ornamental and fruit tree. It is easily cultivated, and requires little or no pruning. It does best planted in a deep, sandy loam.

Downing's Everbearing (B).—Produced from the seed of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor.

New American (B).—A new variety, forming a beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Undoubtedly the best of all the mulberries. Tree a strong grower, with beautiful large leaves and spreading branches; perfectly hardy; bearing annually large crops of delicious berries $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter; jet black in color.

Russian (B).—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, introduced from Russia by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms.

White (B).—Cultivated mostly for silk; produces a small white fruit.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

CULTIVATION.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Barr's Mammoth.—This variety has commanded 35 cents per bunch when other asparagus was selling for 10 and 15 cents. Stalks very large, frequently an inch in diameter, with few scales. Very tender and succulent.

Columbian White.—A choice new variety, producing immense white shoots, which stay white as long as it is fit for use. One of the largest, handsomest and best asparagus in existence. Considered one of the best for canning.

Conover's Colossal.—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto.—A very early variety, ready for market in advance of Conover's Colossal. A heavy yielder, and very even and regular in its growth. Average bunches containing fifteen shoots measure thirteen inches in circumference, and weigh about two pounds. Very hardy and suitable for either the North or South.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Early Scarlet.—While this is rather a small variety, it is early, and may be considered a good sort.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

Paragon.—This is a great improvement on old varieties in every respect, larger stocks and stronger grower, not as acid as other varieties, requiring less sugar: flavor superior.

Victoria.—This variety is medium in size, is also an early sort and very tender.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Almond, Hardshell (B).—A fine hardy variety, with a large plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

- Almond, Soft or Papershell (B).**—This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite so hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.
- Butternut, or White Walnut (A).**—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.
- Chestnut, American Sweet (A).**—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.
- Chestnut, Japan (C).**—A new variety and valuable. The nut of the Japan Chestnut is very large and meat sweet. It bears early and is prolific. Habit of growth and foliage similar to the Spanish chestnut.
- Chestnut, Spanish (C).**—A handsome round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices; \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.
- Chestnut, Numbo (C).**—A superior variety of European Chestnut. The nuts are large, handsome and as fine flavored as any large chestnut. In favorable seasons 40 of them will measure one quart.
- Chestnut, Paragon (C).**—One of the most popular, very productive large varieties.
- Chestnut, Ridgely (C).**—Nut medium to large; dark; of very good quality. Tree vigorous, spreading, very productive and hardy.
- Filbert, American (D).**—Somewhat smaller than the English variety. Shell very thick; nut of good flavor; hardy.
- Filbert, English (D).**—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly, nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor, admired by all for the dessert.
- Hickory, Shell Bark (A).**—To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and it is unsurpassed for fuel.
- Pecan (A).**—This is a native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory Nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly, not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.
- Persimmon, American (C).**—A very handsome ornamental tree; fairly hardy. The fruit should be allowed to remain on the tree until exposed to the frost. This renders it sweet and palatable.
- Walnut, Ailanthus-leaved (*Ailanthifolia*) (A).**—A valuable walnut, producing excellent fruit. Foliage long, very ornamental. Bears when quite young.
- Walnut, Black (A).**—This is one of the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinetware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.
- Walnut, English, or Madeira Nut (A).**—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.
- Walnut, English Dwarf Prolific (*Preparturiens*) (C).**—A valuable dwarf variety that bears when quite small.
- Walnut *Rupestris* (C).**—Foliage very finely cut; a bushy grower; fruit small.

FIGS.

While this species of tree is not hardy enough to stand our climate without protection, still with proper care they may be grown successfully. The best plan is to grow them in tubs or boxes, so they can be removed to the cellar or cold greenhouse in the fall.

If planted in the garden they should be taken up early in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in a cool cellar, where they should remain until about the middle or latter part of May; then they can be taken out and transplanted.

The fruiting season for most of them is in August.

Angelique.—Size medium; flesh rose colored, with a yellowish skin; considered very good.

Black Ischia.—Medium; skin deep purple; flesh sweet, rich.

Brown Ischia.—Medium size; rich and excellent.

Castle Kennedy.—Very large.

Col. de Signora Bianca.—Large; skin greenish white; flesh red.

Early Violet.—Small in size, brownish purple in color; extremely hardy and most productive, thus making it a very desirable variety of this class.

Madeleine.—Medium size; pale greenish yellow; flesh rose colored; bears abundantly.

Madeleine Early.—Large; skin gray; flesh white; very productive.

Pregussata.—Small; round; skin purplish brown; flesh deep red; rich and luscious.

Roi du Noir.—Black.

Turkey.—Large, rich and luscious; brownish purple in color. This is planted probably more largely than any other variety, on account of its superior flavor.

White Genoa.—Large; yellowish white; flesh tinted with red; very rich and good.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkept grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor; but let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set somewhere else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, the ground should be deeply and thoroughly prepared for planting. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, may be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

PRUNING.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

SHEARING may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list, but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the catalogue for descriptions of them.

Flowering Trees.—May—Magnolias in variety, Judas Tree, Horse Chestnuts, Double Flowering Cherry; Peach, Red and White; Cornus, Florida and Weeping, and Red Flg.; Tulip Tree. June—White Fringe, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Catalpa Syringæfolia, Lindens in variety, Virgilea Lutea. July—American Sweet Chestnut.

Cut-Leaved Trees.—Imperial Cut-leaved Alder, Fern-leaved Beech, Cut-leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.

Purple-Leaved Trees and Shrubs.—Purple-leaved Beech, Purple-leaved Berberry, Purple-leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Elm, Purple-leaved Filbert, Purple-leaved Maple, Purple-leaved Oak.

Deciduous Upright Trees.—Sugar, Norway and Sycamore Maples; European and Oak-leaved Mountain Ash, American Chestnut, Salisburia, Elm, European and White-leaved Lindens.

Variegated-Leaved Trees and Shrubs.—Variegated-leaved Alder, Variegated-leaved Cornus, Variegated-leaved Deutzia, Variegated Honeysuckle, Variegated-leaved Weigelia.

Weeping Trees.—Willow Kilmarnock, Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping, and Elegans Pendula, and Young's Weeping, European Ash and Mountain Ash, Linden, Dwarf Weeping Cherry, Poplar, Camperdown Elm, Weeping Cornus, and Weeping Mulberry.

Upright Flowering Shrubs.—April—Daphne Mezereum. May—Forsythia, Double Flowering Plum, Azalias, Japan Quince, Spirea Prunifolia, Lilacs in variety, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Cornus Mascula Variegata. June—Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Crenata flore pleno, Viburnum Plicatum, Snowball, Weigela in variety, White Fringe, Syringa, Golden-leaved and Plain, Calycanthus (at intervals through summer), Exochorda Grandiflora, Spirea Van Houtti, Spirea Golden-leaved, Halesia, Japan Globe Flower, Purple Fringe, Deutzia Candidissima. July—Spirea Callosa Alba. August and September—Altheas in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Anemone.

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs.—Clematis in variety (flower from June to November), Ampelopsis Veitchii, American Ivy, Climbing Honeysuckle in variety (flower all summer), Aristolochia Sypho (flowers in May and June), Akebia Quinata, Bignonia or Trumpet Vine, Wistaria.

Roses.—Climbing and Moss, blooming in June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all summer, and Tender Roses, blooming constantly.

Evergreens.—Among the shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of Evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The Black, White and Blue Spruce vary in shade of color as their names indicate. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored, and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones, are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage—a fatal defect in an Evergreen. The Siberian Arbor Vitæ is an improvement on the common American, for its strong, thick-leaved foliage. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter light in color), and contrast finely with the round-topped trees.

Hedges.—The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as a protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or Shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care, it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best-kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. There are several which may be used, but we believe that Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm, and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock.

In order that purchasers may be able to form some idea of the height which ornamentals attain at maturity, we have arranged the following key:—

A indicates trees which will attain the largest size, 50 feet and upwards.

B indicates trees which will attain the secondary size, 20 to 40 feet and upwards.

C indicates trees which will attain the medium size, 9 to 15 feet and upwards.

D indicates trees which will attain the smaller size, 1 to 8 feet and upwards.

C indicates, in Shrubs, those which will attain a size 9 to 12 feet.

D indicates, in Shrubs, those which will attain a size 5 to 8 feet.

E indicates, in Shrubs, those which will attain a size 1 to 4 feet.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

ALDER (*Alnus*).

European or Common Alder (*Glutinosa*) (B).—A remarkably rapid growing tree, attaining a height of from thirty to sixty feet. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. This species is specially adapted to moist situations.

Imperial Cut-Leaf (*Laciniata Imperialis*) (B).—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply-cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

Aucuba-Leaved (*Aucubæfolia*) (B).—A fine tree, with variegated gold-blotched leaves, valued for planting near purple trees.

American White Ash (*Americana*) (B).—A well-known native tree.

American Black Ash (*Sambucifolia*) (B).—A small or medium-sized tree, with fine foliage.

Bungeana (B).—A vigorous grower, with large, dark green foliage.

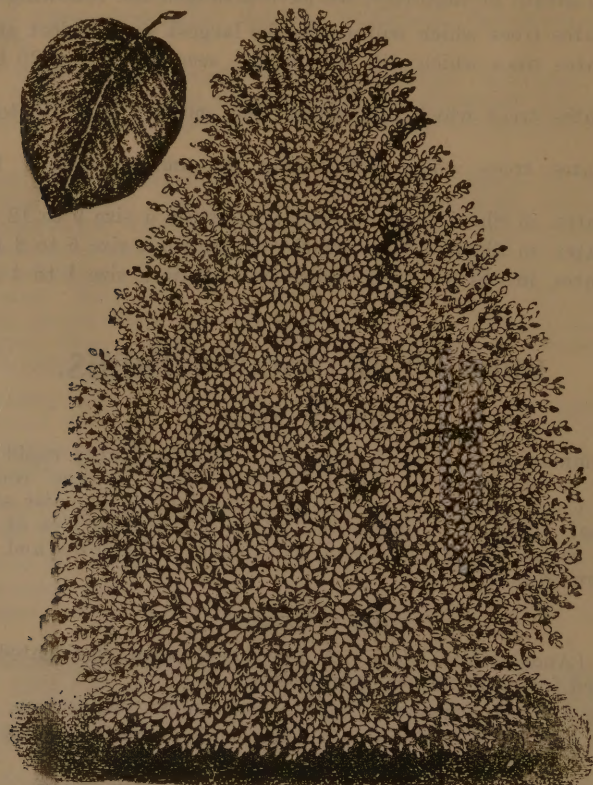
European (*Excelsior*) (B).—A lofty tree, of rapid growth, with spreading head; pinnate leaves and black buds.

European Flowering (*Ornus*) (B).—Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish white, fringe-like; produced early in June in large clusters at the ends of the twigs.

- Golden-Leaved Ash** (*Foliis Aureis*) (B).—A handsome variety. Foliage bright yellow. Very effective.
- Gold-Barked** (*Aurea*) (B).—A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.
- Rufous-Haired Ash** (*Rufa*) (B).—An American variety, of upright habit, with dark green single leaves, occasionally in threes.
- Willow-Leaved** (*Salicifolia*) (B).—A beautiful variety, of fine form and rapid growth, having narrow waxy leaves.
- Walnut-Leaved Ash** (*Juglandifolia*) (B).—A native tree, growing from 30 to 50 feet high; flowers in May.

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*).

- Large Double-Flowered Almond** (*Communis Flore Roseo Pleno*) (C).—A vigorous beautiful tree, covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.
- Striped-Bark Almond** (*Communis Striata*) (D).—An ornamental variety, with bark and foliage yellow striped.
- White-Flowered Almond** (*Davidiana Alba*) (C).—Flowers single white, and appear before the leaves; very showy. The first tree to flower in the spring, and hence particularly desirable on that account.



Purple-Leaved Beech.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

- American Beech** (*Ferruginea*) (A).—One of the finest American trees.
- Cut-Leaved Beech** (*Incisa*) (B).—A fine, erect, free-growing tree, with deeply incised foliage. Like the fern-leaved, a variety of rare beauty and excellence.

European (Sylvatica) (A).—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

Fern-Leaved (Heterophylla) (C).—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea) (B).—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant; hence, small trees three feet high are preferable.

Rivers' Smooth-Leaved Purple Beech (Purpurea Riversii) (B).—This variety, which we procured of Mr. Rivers, differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in summer. *The finest of all purple-leaved trees.*

BIRCH (Betula).

Paper or Canoe Birch (Papyracea) (A).—Native of America; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.

Purple-Leaved Birch (Atropurpurea) (B).—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the Birches, and having purple foliage.

Pyramidal Birch (Fastigiata) (B).—Of elegant pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental.

White Birch (B).—A distinct American species, of vigorous, rapid growth, with triangular taper-pointed leaves—smooth and glossy. Grows to twenty and thirty feet.

CATALPA.

Chinese Catalpa (Bungei) (D).—A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree.

Golden Catalpa (Aurea Variegata) (B).—A medium-sized tree, of rapid growth, having large heart-shaped leaves, which are of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later in the season become green.

Japan Catalpa (Kämpferi) (B).—Introduced from Japan by Siebold. A species of rapid growth, with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers, fragrant, cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow; not so large as those of *syringæfolia*; panicle also is much smaller and two weeks later than *syringæfolia*.

Purple-Leaved Catalpa (Purpurea) (B).—Foliage large, dark purple; holds its color well.

Speciosa (A).—A variety originating at the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringæfolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

Syringæfolia (B).—A native of the South. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

Teas' Japanese Hybrid (B).—This is a cross between Catalpa *Speciosa* and the Japanese *Kämpferi*, and in vigorous, upright growth it surpasses either. It has large, luxuriant foliage, and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots, and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air, for quite a distance, with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth, it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured twenty-five degrees or more below zero.

CHERRY (Cerasus).



Double-Flowered Cherry (Reduced).

Aucuba-Leaved Bird Cherry (*Aucubaefolia*) (B).—A variety with large foliage, sprinkled with white blotches.

Chinese or Dwarf White Flowering (*Sinensis fl. pl.*) (B).—A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers.

European Bird Cherry (B). — A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

Large Double-Flowering Cherry (*Flore Alba Pleno*) (B).—At the period of flowering a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety, deserving of wide dissemination. May.

Rhexi (*Fl. Pl.*) (C).—A fine double white flowered variety, covered at the blossoming season with a profusion of flowers, having the appearance of small roses.

Ranunculus-Like Flowering Cherry (*Caproniana Vanuncule Flora*) (C).—Upright grower, with large double white flowers, closely resembling a *Ranunculus*. It blooms later than the Double Flowering, and is a valuable addition.

Siebold's Double Flowered Cherry (*Sieboldii alba plena*) (C).—Semi-double white flowers; fine.

Siebold's Double Red-Flowered Cherry (*Sieboldii rubra plena*) (C).—Semi-double flowers, white, tinged with red.

Variegated-Leaved Bird Cherry (*Variegata*) (B).—A handsome variety, with variegated foliage; young growth, slender and drooping.

CRAB (*Pyrus*).

American Double Flowering (C).—This is one of the most beautiful as well as remarkable trees. Tree a sturdy grower, and of medium size; very hardy, making it valuable for northern districts. When in bloom it presents a most striking appearance, resembling more a large rose bush. Flowers pink and highly scented, closely resembling the rose. The beauty of this tree is greatly augmented by the fact that it does not bloom until the foliage is fully developed. It begins to bloom while very young. Suitable to almost any soil.

Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab (C).—As an ornamental tree of medium size it has few equals. Its disposition to bloom when very young is remarkable. At our nurseries may be seen specimens of Bechtel's double flowering crab, not over two and a half feet high, literally covered with bloom, which present the appearance of a mass of medium-sized roses of bluish color. The bloom is fragrant, much resembling the odor from tea roses. This should be in every choice collection.



Bechtel's Double-Flowered Crab (Reduced).

Chinese Double White Flowered (*Spectabilis* var. *flore albo pleno*) (C).—Double white fragrant flowers, in clusters. May.

Chinese Double Rose-Flowered (*Flore roseo pleno*) (C).—Has beautiful double, rose-colored, fragrant flowers, nearly two inches in diameter in May. One of the best.

Fragrant Garland-Flowered (*Coronaria Odorata*) (C).—Single bluish flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets; blossoms appear about a week after those of the Double Rose-flowered; very desirable. May.

Floribunda (C).—Single flower; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in Autumn.

Floribunda Atrosanguinea (C).—Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety. May.

Halleana (*Parkmanni*) (C).—Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety.

Scheideckeri (C).—A fine variety recently introduced from Germany. Flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color.

CORNUS.

Red-Flowering Dogwood (*Florida Flore Rubro*) (B).—A variety of the well-known White Dogwood, but having a deep rosy pink-colored flower. The leaves, also, have a soft, velvety appearance, and are of a darker green than the old variety. It makes a good, upright, bushy growth.

White-Flowering Dogwood (Florida) (B).—An American species of fine form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring, before the leaves appear, are from three to three and a half inches in diameter, white, and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border on the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting, in favorable weather, more than two weeks.

ELM (Ulmus).

American White (Americana) (B).—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

American Cork Elm (Racemosa) (B).—Young wood very corky; foliage light green. A distinct variety.

Belgian Elm (Belgica) (B).—A fine variety, of large size, rapid growth, and fine, spreading shape. Valuable for street planting.

Cornish Elm (Cornubiensis) (B).—A fine, upright branched variety of the English, of more vigorous growth.

English (Campestris) (B).—An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

English Cork-Barked Elm (Suberosa) (B).—A tree of fine habit, young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.

Huntingdon (B).—Of very erect habit and a rapid, vigorous grower. Bark clean and smooth. One of the most desirable for general purposes. Grows to a height of 40 feet.

Koopman's English Elm (Koopmanni) (B).—A dense pyramidal form, with small green leaves.

Purple Filbert-Leaved Elm (Corylifolia Purpurea) (B).—A fine purple-leaved variety.

Purple (Stricta Purpurea) (B).—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

Purple Myrtle-Leaved Elm (Myrtifolia Purpurea) (B).—Small, elegant foliage, of beautiful purple color.

Red or Slippery Elm (B).—Of medium size and straggling open head.

Serrated-Leaved Elm (Serratifolia) (B).—A beautiful compact grower, with dark foliage.

Scotch or Wych (Montana) (B).—A fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large.

HONEY LOCUST (Gleditschia).

Three-Thorned Gleditschia or Honey Locust (Triacanthos) (B).—A rapid-growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Used for hedges. *See Hedge plants.*

HORNBEAM (Carpinus).

American Hornbeam, Blue or Water Beech (B).—A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

HORSE CHESTNUT (Aesculus).

Double White Flowering (A).—A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees.

Memminger's Horse Chestnut (Memmingerii) (B).—The foliage of this variety is completely dotted or sprinkled with white. The effect thus produced is very novel and ornamental. The tree being of handsome, compact growth, is very desirable for the lawn.

Ohio Buckeye (*Glabra*) (B).—A popular Western variety, growing to good size; smooth leaves, flowers yellow, blossoming earlier than other varieties.

Red Flowering (*Rubicunda*) (B).—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green, and blooms later. A very showy tree.

White Flowering (*Hippocastanum*) (A).—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

JUDAS TREE, OR RED BUD (*Cercis*).

American (*Canadensis*) (B).—A small-growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

Japan Judas Tree (*Japonica*) (D).—Of medium size, rounded form, foliage deep, shining green, and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of *Canadensis*, and of a rich, reddish purple color; a valuable, choice small tree.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus*).

Canadensis (B).—A fine native tree, of secondary size, rapid upright growth, with rough bark, stiff blunt shoots, and feathery foliage, of a bluish green color.

KOELREUTERIA (B).

From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in autumn to fine yellow. One of the most desirable trees, particularly valuable for its brilliant, golden blossoms, which are produced so late in the season, when few, if any, trees are in bloom.

LABURNUM.

Alpine or Scotch Laburnum (*Alpinus*) (C).—A native of the Alps of Jura. Also said to be found wild in Scotland. Of irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the English, and yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the English.

Common Laburnum or Golden Chain (B).—A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, and attaining a height of twenty feet. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

Parksii (C).—Large, shining leaves and long racemes of golden yellow flowers.

LARCH (*Larix*).

European (*Europea*) (A).—An excellent rapid-growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches, drooping with needle-shaped foliage, like the spruce or hemlock.

LINDEN, or LIME (*Tilia*).

Alba Spectabile (B).—A distinct variety of the white-leaved; growth rapid, tree attains large size; form upright, pyramidal; foliage very large, of fine cordate shape, of a shining, dark green on the upper side and whitish green underneath. It differs from the white-leaved in having larger leaves, which are not so downy underneath.

American (*Americana* or *Basswood*) (B).—A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Broad-Leaved European Linden (*Platiphylla*) (B).—A tree of about the same size as *T. Europæa*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves. This is the variety usually sold for European, as the growth is more regular than the smaller-leaved.

European (*Europæa*) (B).—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

Red Fern-Leaved Linden (*Laciniata Rubra*) (B).—An elegant tree, of pyramidal, compact habit. Bark on young wood rose-colored, and foliage deeply cut. One of the finest trees for the lawn.

Red-Twigged (B).—A fine species; medium in size and branches a blood red.

White, or Silver-Leaved (*Argentea*) (B).—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and have a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

LOCUST, OR ACACIA.

Bella Rosea (B).—Thornless; foliage dark green; flowers flesh colored, with slight tinge of yellow. A vigorous, fine grower.

Bessoniana (B).—A very strong grower—thornless. This is regarded as one of the most ornamental of this class. Foliage heavy dark green.

Black or Yellow Locust (B).—A native tree, rapid grower, and very valuable for timber; is also quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellow, very fragrant, and appear in June.

Decaisneana (B).—Flowers light pink. A superb variety.

Rose or Moss Locust (C).—An American species of spreading, irregular growth, with long clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals during the season.



Magnolia Soulangeana.

MAGNOLIA.

One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees, three to four feet high, are preferable.

Chinese White (*Conspicua*) (C).—Tree of medium size, and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

- Cucumber Tree** (*Acuminati*) (A).—A beautiful pyramidal growing, native species, growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.
- Great-Leaved Magnolia** (*Macrophylla*) (B).—A superb species, of medium size. Leaves two feet in length, pubescent and white beneath. Flowers white, of immense size, when fully blown, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, appearing in June. A rare, tropical looking tree.
- Hall's Japan Magnolia** (*Stellata*) (D).—From Japan. It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white, semi-double fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia.
- Lenne's Magnolia** (*Lennei*), (C).—Recently introduced; foliage large, flowers purplish crimson or magenta, and although not a handsome grower, a superb variety.
- Norbert's Magnolia** (*Norbertiana*) (C).—Tree a fine, regular grower, foliage fine, flowers, very large, white and purple. One of the best.
- Showy Flowering Magnolia** (*Speciosa*) (C).—A good grower; tree generally round-headed, and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of lighter color than those of *Soulangeana*, but being produced in wonderful profusion. This is one of the best varieties.
- Soulange's Magnolia** (*Soulangeana*) (C).—A French hybrid, a rather irregular grower, foliage large, glossy and massive, flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple, very effective.
- Umbrella Tree** (*Tripetela*) (B).—A hardy, medium sized tree, with immense leaves, and large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

- Ash-Leaved** (*Negundo Fraxinifolium*) (A).—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.
- Bicolor** (B).—A fine variety; foliage distinctly marked green and yellow.
- Curled-Leaved Norway Maple** (*Cucullatum*) (B).—A curious variety of the above, with leaves the lobes of which curl and turn inwards, giving the tree a novel and distinct aspect.
- Cut-Leaved Silver** (*Heterophyllum Laciniatum*) (A).—A distinct variety, raised from seed of the Silver-leaved. It is a luxuriant, erect grower, of fine appearance, and has handsomely cut or dissected leaves, which are extremely variable in form, some being only slightly lobed and others deeply cleft and lacinated. It differs from *Wier's* in being of upright habit, and in having the foliage more deeply cut. An occasional cutting back will be of advantage to the tree.
- Cut-Leaved or Eagle's Claw Norway Maple** (*Laciniatum*) (C).—A curious variety of the Norway, with deeply lobed and sharp-pointed leaves, in form resembling an eagle's claw. It is difficult to propagate, and scarce.
- Dark Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple** (*Foliis Atropurpureus*) (B).—A distinct and beautiful tree; the coloring is more pronounced than in the common purple Sycamore Maple.
- English or Cork-Barked Maple** (*Campestre*) (B).—A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental.
- European Sycamore Maple** (*Pseudo Platanus*) (B).—From Europe. A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

Heldreichii (B).—A fine new species, of upright growth. Foliage large, dark green, and deeply lobed. We regard it as a valuable introduction.



Norway Maple.

Norway (*Platinoides*) (A).—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep, green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore (*Purpurea*) (B).—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

Red or Scarlet Maple, Red Bud (*Rubrum*) (B).—A native species, of medium size and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. At the South the seed-pods assume gorgeous tints.

Reitenbach's Norway (*Reitenbachi*) (B).—An excellent and striking variety of pyramidal habit; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to a decided purple towards mid-summer, purplish scarlet in autumn.

Schwedler's Norway (*Schwedlerii*) (B).—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction.

Silver-Leaved (*Dasycarpum*) (A).—One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.

Sugar, or Rock (*Saccharinum*) (A).—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. A stately form and fine rich foliage renders it justly popular as a shade tree.

Wier's Cut-Leaved (*Wierii Lacinatum*) (A).—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning, and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

MAPLE JAPAN.

Blood-Leaved Japan Maple (*Sanguineum*) (C).—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best Japanese Maples. Two to three feet plants.

Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple (*Dissectum Atropurpureum*) (D).—One of the most striking and handsome varieties of Japanese Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. The young growth is long, slender, and pendulous, and, like the leaves, has a deep crimson hue. Besides being an elegant and attractive lawn tree, it is also very useful for conservatory decoration in spring.

Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple (*Atropurpureum*) (D).—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. Two to three feet plants.

Golden Blotched-Leaved Maple (*Aurem Reticulatum*) (D).—A handsome variety of the Japan Maple, of slender growth, leaves deeply lobed, of a light golden color, changing to bright yellow as the tree matures.



Japan Maple, Cut-Leaved.

Japan Maple (*Polymorphum*) (C).—This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five lobed and of bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn. Apparently perfectly hardy. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees. Two to three feet plants.

Nigrum (D).—A fine variety, similar to *atropurpureum*, except that the foliage is much darker, almost black.

Palm-Leaved Japan Maple (*Palmatum*) (C).—Leaves five to seven lobed, deep green, changing to crimson in autumn; habit upright, very compact.

Palm-Leaved Weeping Maple (*Palmatum Pendulum*) (C).—Age is necessary to develop the weeping habit of this variety. It is slender branched, with pale green foliage.

Variegated Maple (*Versicolor*) (C).—This is a little different from the normal, an occasional leaf or branch being variegated with crimson, white or pale green on the margins of the leaves, or along the slender young shoots.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

Elder-Leaved Mountain Ash (*Sambucifolia*) (B).—An American species, with fine foliage.

European (*Aucuparia*) (B).—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Golden-Striped Mountain Ash (*Aurea Striata*) (C).—A slow grower, with medium-sized leaves, silvery white on the under side and glossy green above.

Oak-Leaved (*Quercifolia*) (B).—A hardy tree, of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

For description of several fine varieties, see pages 59 and 60.

OAK (*Quercus*).

American White Oak (*Alba*) (A).—One of the finest American trees; of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. A magnificent tree.

Black Oak (*Tinctoria*) (B).—Beautiful colored foliage in autumn.

Chestnut Oak (*Prinus*) (B).—One of the finest species; leaves resemble those of the chestnut.

Golden Oak (*Concordia*) (B).—A superb variety, with orange yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden-leaved trees.

Pin Oak (*Palustris*) (B).—Foliage deep green, finely divided, assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable. A good grower. Fine for streets.

Purple-Leaved Oak (*Atropurpurea*) (C).—A magnificent variety, with dark purple leaves, which retain their beautiful tint the entire summer. Of slow growth.

Red Oak (*Rubra*) (A).—An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in fall.

Scarlet Oak (*Coccinea*) (B).—A native tree, of rapid growth; pyramidal outline and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Silver Variegated-Leaved Oak (*Argentea Pictus*) (B).—The old leaves are of a shining, dark green color, and the younger ones are blotched and spotted with silver, making a very pleasing contrast.

Swamp White Oak (*Bicolor*) (B).—A native species, with handsome, large sinuate-toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn.

Turkey Oak (*Cerris*) (B).—A very handsome South European species, of rapid, symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to a brown in autumn, and persist during a great part of the winter. Fine for the lawn.

PAULOWNIA.

Imperialis (C).—A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles, and appear in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters.

PEACH (*Persica*).

Double Rose Flowering (*Flora Rosea Pleno*) (C).—Flowers pale, rose color, double; produced in great abundance and very handsome.

Double Red-Flowered Peach (*Sanguinea Plena*) (C).—Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb.

Double White-Flowering (*Flore Alba Pleno*) (C).—Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

PLANE TREE (*Platanus*).

American Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood (*Occidentalis*) (A).—A well-known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

Oriental Plane (*Orientalis*) (A).—Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

- Angustifolia** (B).—A native tree, of medium size, pyramidal habit, with narrow leaves.
- Balsam Poplar** or **Tacamahac** (*Balsamifera*) (B).—A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large, glossy foliage.
- Carolina** (B).—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color. Will grow under street pavements and near salt water where other trees die. Sewer gas does not seem to affect it.
- Cottonwood** or **Canadian Poplar** (*Canadensis*) (A).—A tall native tree, growing 80 feet high, with broadly deltoid, glabrous shining serrate leaves.
- Cut-Leaved Silver** (*Bolleana*) (B).—A beautiful, symmetrical growing variety, with finely-cut, silvery-white foliage.
- Eugenie** (B).—Of pyramidal habit, very rapid growth, and handsome yellowish green foliage.



Double Flowering Thorn.

- Gray or Common White Poplar** (*Canescens*) (B).—A native of Great Britain. Branches upright and compact. Leaves roundish, waved and toothed, downy beneath. A fine tree for marshy soils.
- Lombardy** (*Fastigiata*) (A).—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.
- Silver-Leaved** (*Alba*) (B).—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.
- Van Geert's Golden Poplar** (*Aurea Van Geertii*) (B).—Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.
- Weeping Tooth-Leaved Poplar** (*Grandidentata Pendula*) (C).—A variety of rapid growth, with long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground; foliage large and deeply serrated. A fine weeper.

SALISBUREA.

Maiden-Hair or Ginkgo Tree (*Adiantifolia*) (A).—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan; of medium size, rapid grower, and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar*) (B).—One of the finest of our American trees. Leaves star-shaped, and of glossy green during summer. In point of foliage this tree attains its perfection in autumn, when the leaves turn to a deep purplish crimson; of medium size and moderate growth.

THORN (*Crataegus*).

Azarolus (C).—From Southern France. A tree with a round, spreading head; foliage large and handsome, fruit scarlet, very ornamental.

Common Hawthorn (*Oxyacantha*) (C).—The celebrated English hedge plant. Flowers single white.

Double Scarlet (*Coccinea fl. pl.*) (C).—Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double and considerably larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

Double White (*Alba Flore Pleno*) (C).—Has small, double white flowers.

Double Red or Superb Thorn (*Flore Punicea Pleno*) (C).—Bright double red flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*) (C).—Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

Single Scarlet Thorn (*Punicea*) (C).—Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed. One of the best.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*).

Tulipifera (A).—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant unless of small size.

Variegated-Leaved Tulip Tree (*Panache*) (B).—One of the finest variegated trees; the margin of the broad glossy leaves are variegated with a very light green, giving the tree a striking appearance.

TREE OF HEAVEN.

Ailanthus (A).—Large, rapid-growing tree, with feathery foliage, free from all diseases and insects. Distinct from all other varieties.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

Golden (*Vitellina Aurantiaca*) (B).—A very attractive tree at all seasons of the year, but particularly so in winter, on account of its yellow bark.

Laurel-Leaved (*Laurifolia*) (B).—A fine tree, with large, shiny leaves; valuable for sea-shore planting.

Rosemary-Leaved (*Rosmarinifolia*) (C).—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome, round-headed, small tree; branches feathery; foliage silvery.

Sieboldii (B).—An elegant tree, with long graceful branches and long narrow deep green leaves.

Vitellina Variety from Russia (B).—Bark bright golden; very conspicuous in winter. A better grower than *Vitellina Aurantiaca*.

YELLOW WOOD.

Virgilea Lutea (B).—One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.



Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

European Weeping (*Excelsior Pendula*) (B).—The common well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space, and growing rapidly.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

Purple-Leaved Weeping Beech (*Purpurea Pendula*) (B).—Similar in habit of growth to the Weeping Beech. Foliage deep purple. Very rare.

Weeping (*Pendula*) (A).—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Pendula Laciniata*) (A).—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it:—"No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character.

Elegant Weeping (*Elegans Pendula*) (B).—First exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.

European White Weeping Birch (*Alba*) (A).—A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

Young's Weeping (*Pendula Youngii*) (C).—Originated near Milford, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

Dwarf Weeping Cherry (*Pumila Pendula*) (C).—Grafted standard high, this makes a curious and beautiful little round-headed, drooping tree.

Everflowering Weeping (*Semperflorens*) (C).—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

Japan Weeping (*Japonica Pendula*) (C).—Resembles *Pumila Pendula* somewhat, but is much more feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendent cherries.

Rosea Pendula (C).—Brought from Japan by Von Siebold, and is certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored. Undoubtedly one of the finest Weeping Cherries.

CORNUS.

New Weeping (*Cornus Florida Pendula*) (C).—Is a variety of the great *Cornus Florida*, which is itself known as one of the most beautiful of ornamental plants. It is admired especially for its large white floral bracts, which are succeeded by red berries as brilliant as the Holly, while in the fall the deep red foliage is one of the chief elements in our brilliant autumn scenery.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

Camperdown Weeping (C).—A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

Weeping Slippery Elm (Pendula) (B).—A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping habit. Its branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground. It also retains its foliage much longer than other Elms.

LINDEN or LIME TREE (*Tilia*).

White-Leaved Weeping (Alba Pendula) (B).—A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

Weeping (Aucuparia Pendula) (C).—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

MULBERRY.



Weeping Mulberry (Reduced).

Tea's Weeping Russian (D).—The most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. These hang like the most delicate vines from a hanging-basket, and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has handsome foliage of a beautiful glossy green. Being a true Russian, it possesses the wonderful vigor and health for which that species is noted. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the north, but the far more destructive heat and drouth of the south. It is one of the safest and most successful trees to transplant, enduring exposure and hard treatment that would kill almost any other tree. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Large-Leaved Weeping (Grandidentata Pendula) (C).—A variety having, when grafted, standard high, long slender branches

like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

American Weeping (Purpurea Pendula) (C).—An American Dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

Golden-Barked Babylonian Willow (*Ramulis Aureis*) (C).—A novel and distinct variety of the well-known Babylonian Willow, with bright golden bark in winter. Habit same as the type.

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea Pendula*) (C).—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

Siebold's Weeping Willow (*Pendula*) (C).—Drooping in habit, and apparently very hardy.

Weeping (*Babylonica*) (A).—The well-known common weeping willow.

Wisconsin Weeping (B).—Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.



have ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May; but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible, and be set with great care.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees

PRUNING EVERGREENS.

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja*).

American (*Occidentalis*) (B).—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedge. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants, 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

- Compacta** (Parsons) (B).—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.
- Douglas' Golden Arbor Vitae** (Aurea) (D).—Golden foliage; fine.
- Douglas' Pyramidal Arbor Vitae** (Pyramidalis) (C).—Pyramidal in form; foliage distinct; somewhat resembling a *Reitinispora*.
- Globe-Headed Arbor Vitae** (Globosa) (D).—Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable.
- Hoveyi** (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae) (B).—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline, and bright green foliage. Fine and hardy.
- Nee's Plicate Arbor Vitae** (Plicata) (C).—A handsome, hardy variety from Nootka Sound. Foliage plaited, massive, and of a rich, dark green color.
- Pyramidalis** (C).—The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitae, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.
- Siberian** (Siberica) (C).—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.
- Tom Thumb** (D).—Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, or where large trees are not admissible.
- White-Tipped** (Douglas) (C).—Ends of branches tipped with white from the last of June till the following spring.

CYPRESS.

- Chinese Weeping Deciduous Cypress** (Sinensis Pendula) (C).—A deciduous conifer, of medium size and erect conical habit. Branches horizontal, slender and drooping; foliage light green and tufted; very distinct, novel and ornamental.
- Lawson's Cypress** (Lawsoniana) (B).—From California, where it forms a very large tree. It has elegant drooping branches, and very slender, feathery branchlets. Leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue. One of the finest Cypresses.
- Nootka Sound Cypress** (Thujopsis Borealis) (C).—A desirable species from Nootka Sound. It is pyramidal in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometimes with a bluish shade.
- Pendulum** (C).—A large weeping variety, with light green foliage in spring and summer, turning to a reddish brown in autumn.

FIR (Picea).

- Balsam or American Silver** (Balsamea) (B).—A very regular, symmetrical, tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.
- Cephalonian Silver Fir** (Cephlonica) (B).—From Europe. A very remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height. Leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous.
- Cilician Silver Fir** (Cilicica) (B).—A distinct and beautiful species from the mountains of Asia Minor. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stems; foliage dark green; quite hardy. One of the best of the Silver Firs.
- Nobilis** (B).—A lofty, majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches, regularly arranged; one of the finest evergreens native to America.
- Nordmanniana** (B).—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.
- Silver Fir of Colorado** (Concolor) (B).—Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree, very distinct and exceedingly rare as yet.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).

- English Juniper** (*Communis Vulgaris*) (C).—A handsome, compact, small tree.
- Irish** (*Hibernica*) (C).—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.
- Prostrate Juniper** (*Prostrata*) (D).—A beautiful native species, trailing and densely branched, foliage delicate and shining dark green. Well adapted for covering rockwork. One of the best.
- Robust Irish Juniper** (*Hibernica Robusta*) (C).—More vigorous than the preceding, and no doubt hardier, but not quite so regular in form, nevertheless handsome.
- Savin** (*Sabina*) (D).—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape and made very ornamental.
- Swedish** (*Suecica*) (C).—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.
- Tamarisk-Leaved Savin** (*Tamariscifolia*) (D).—A trailing variety, with distinct and handsome foliage, valuable for rockwork and edges of groups and borders.
- Virginian** (*Virginica*) (The Red Cedar) (B).—A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

PINE (*Pinus*).

- Austrian or Black** (*Austriaca*) (A).—A remarkable, robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.
- Cembra** (*Swiss Stone*) (B).—Of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth; leaves a dull green; bears purple cones; a most desirable dwarf pine.
- Dwarf or Mountain** (*Pumilio*) (D).—A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.
- Dwarf Mugho Pine** (*Mugho*) (D).—An upright, small pine, found on the Pyrennes and Alps. Its general form is that of a pine bush, but it has been found growing as high as 40 feet.
- Heavy-Wooded Pine** (*Ponderosa*) (A).—This is also a noble tree, attaining the height of 100 feet, found abundantly on the north-west coast of America and California. It is perfectly hardy here. Specimens in our grounds are upwards of 50 feet in height. It is a rapid grower, the leaves 8 to 10 inches in length, and of a silvery green color.
- Rotundata** (C).—Of more upright growth than the dwarf, and with roundish cones. It is a native of the Tyrol, where it forms a small tree.
- Scotch** (*Sylvestras*) (A).—Also very rapid in its growth. A dark, tall evergreen, with bluish foliage and rugged shoots; hardy, and grows well, even on the poorest soils.
- White** (*Strobus*) (A).—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

RETINOSPORA (Japanese Cypress).

It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the vigor of our winters without protection. Wherever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for indoor culture in pots.

- Argentea** (*Silvery*) (B).—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with silvery white spots; exceedingly attractive.

Aurea (Golden Dwarf) (3 to 4 feet).—The beauty of its foliage is heightened by the brilliant yellow with which it is colored, and which deepens with age.

Pulmosa (B).—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

SPRUCE (*Abies*).

Alcock's Spruce (*Alcocquiiana*) (B).—From Japan. It forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath. Valuable.

Black Spruce (*Nigra*) (B).—A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves; very hardy.

Blue Spruce (*Pungens*) (B).—This species has been tested at various points on prairies of the North-West with perfect success, enduring a temperature of

thirty degrees below zero, in exposed situations, without injury; and also very extensively near Boston, where it has stood out entirely uninjured during the past 16 years. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful of all spruces. Miss Bird, in her "Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," mentions it as the most attractive tree she has seen, beautiful alike in shape and color. "It looks," she writes, "as if a soft blue powder had fallen upon its deep green needles; or as if a bluish hoar-frost, which must melt at noon, were resting upon it." Beautiful in color and outline, and hardy, it is a valuable acquisition. Very rare.

Compact Spruce (*Compacta*) (B).—A dense grower, with light green foliage.

Douglas' Spruce (*Douglasii*) (C).—From Colorado. Large conical form; branches spreading horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Doumetti (D).—A handsome dwarf variety of compact growth, with bluish green leaves; very pretty.

Dwarf Spruce (*Pumila*) (D).—Compact dwarf, and perfectly symmetrical. This variety is especially desirable for small lawns or cemeteries.

Dwarf Compact Spruce (*Pumila Compacta*) (C).—A dwarf variety, growing 5 to 6 feet in height; foliage dark green; habit compact.

Hemlock Spruce, Common Hemlock (*Canadensis*) (A).—When finely grown, almost the handsomest of all evergreens, with delicate, dark glossy foliage, and drooping branches; when old, it loses its conical shape, and assumes irregular and picturesque forms. Should be transplanted young.



Colorado Blue Spruce (Reduced).

Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*) (A).—One of the handsomest and most popular of evergreens; when young the tree is remarkably rich and luxuriant; as it grows older its branches droop with a fine graceful curl or sweep, some specimens, however, more than others; and when covered with its large pendant cones it is an object exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Plants of all sizes can be furnished. Makes fine hedges.

Weeping (*Inverta*) (C).—In many respects this beautiful tree resembles the Norway Spruce, except that its branches are pendulous. The lateral branches are as drooping as the Willow. A very desirable sort.

White Spruce (*Alba*) (A).—A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable.

YEW (*Taxus*).

Cuspidata (D).—One of the hardiest; habit spreading; foliage light green.

Elegantissima (D).—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

Erect English (*Baccata Erecta*) (C).—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

Washingtonii (D).—Vigorous in growth, and rich in healthy green and golden yellow foliage; one of the best.





PRUNING SHRUBS.

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Altheas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus*).

These are fine shrubs, and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall when all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation.

Boule de Feu (C).—A fine variety of vigorous growth. Flowers large, very double and of beautiful violet red color.

Coerulea Plena (C).—Double blue Althea.

Double Variegated, or Painted Lady (*Variegatus Flore Plena*) (C).—Fine double flowering, variegated pink and white.

Double Lilac (*Pæoniflora*) (C).—Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

Double Purple (*Purpurea*) (C).—Double, reddish purple.

Double Red (*Rubra Pleno*) (C).—Double red flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc (C).—One of the best new shrubs. Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower.

Leopoldii Flore Pleno (C).—Large flowers, very double, flesh color, shaded rose; leaves lacinated; fine.

Totus Albus (D).—Single, pure white; very fine.

Variegated-Leaved Double Purple (Flore Pleno fol. Variegatis) (C).—A very showy kind; distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow; flowers double purple exceptionally fine.

Violacea (Flore Pleno) (C).—Double flower of violet blue color and of medium size.

ALMOND.

Dwarf Double Rose-Flowering (Prunus Japonica) (D).—A well-known, beautiful small shrub, with handsome, double pink flowers early in the spring.

Double White-Flowering (Japonica Alba) (D).—A pretty sort, with double white flowers.

ARALIA.

Angelica Tree (C).—A handsome and distinct shrub from Japan, with large tripinnate leaves and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes, in September.

BAY TREE.

Laurus Nobilis (D).—A native of the Mediterranean, attaining at times a height of forty to sixty feet. The cultivated article is grown as a small standard tree. It is hardy and will endure considerable frost. The head can be trimmed into almost any shape, although the accompanying illustration represents the style generally selected. The pyramidal form is also quite popular. They are delivered in tubs, and are very ornamental for well-kept lawns. In pyramidal form we can furnish trees from 5 to 7 feet high, and in the standards the heads will range from 2 to 4 feet in diameter.



Standard Bay Tree.

BARBERRY (Berberis).

American Barberry (Canadensis) (D).—A native species, forming a shrub, or low tree, with handsome distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by red berries.

European (Vulgaris) (D).—A fine shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed by orange scarlet fruit.

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea) (D).—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Thunberg's Barberry (Thunbergii) (D).—From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

BLADDER-NUT (Staphylea).

Bumalda (D).—A handsome shrub, with large clusters of cream-colored flowers.

Colchica (D).—One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs.

BLADDER SENNA (Colutea).

Tree Colutea (Arborescens) (C).—Native of the south of Europe. A large shrub, with small delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

CALYCANTHUS, or SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB.

Calycanthe (D).—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June, and at intervals afterwards.

CLETHRA.

(C).—Sweet pepper bush. Valuable because of its beauty and perfume. Flowers pure white, in spikes three to six inches long. Blooms in August. Very hardy, and should be found in every collection.

CARAGANA (Pea Tree).

Siberian Pea Tree (Arborescens) (C).—A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

CURRENT (Ribes).

Alpina (D).—A good old variety. Small yellow flowers in early spring.

Crimson Flowering (D).—Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Gordon's Currant (Gordonianum) (D).—A hybrid between *aureum* and *sanguineum*. A hardy and profuse blooming shrub. Flowers crimson and yellow in pendant bunches in May.

Yellow-Flowered, or Missouri Currant (Aureum) (D).—A native species with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

DAPHNE.

Mesereum Pink (Mezereum) (E).—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

Trailing (Cneorum).—A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals, from May to November. Flowers rose color.

DEUTZIA.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly popular among flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

Candidissima (Double White Flowering) (D).—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

Double Flowering (Crenata Flore Pleno) (D).—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Lemoinei (D).—A low-growing shrub, like *Deutzia Gracilis*, although a great improvement on that variety, which it probably will supplant. Its flowers, when open are cross-shaped, and it is still more showy than *Gracilis*.

Parviflora (D).—From Northern China. A stout shrub with upright stems, covered in early June with creamy white flowers, prettily arranged in large corymbs. One of the most beautiful of all the Deutzias.

Pride of Rochester (D).—A variety which excels all others in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom, and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition.

Rough-Leaved (Scabra) (D).—An exceedingly profuse white-flowering shrub.

Slender Branched (Gracilis) (D).—A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.



Deutzia Gracilis.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

Elegantissima Variegata (D).—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; foliage beautifully marked with creamy white, and tinged with red, while some leaves are entirely white. Should be in every collection.

Red Branched (Sanguinea) (D).—A native species; very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red.

Variegated (Cornus Mascula Variegated) (D).—Variegated Cornelian Cherry. A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. One of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation.

ELDER (Sambucus).

A well-known shrub, which blossoms in the spring, and afterwards is covered with handsome berries. There are several varieties.

Common Elder (Canadensis) (C).—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

Cut-Leaved Elder (Taciniata) (C).—A valuable variety, with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

- Cut-Leaved Golden Elder** (*Racemosus Plumosa* Fol. Aurea) (C).—The color of the foliage is bright golden and stands the sun well. The very young foliage shows some brownish stripes. Awarded a certificate of merit by R.H.S. in 1895. This variety of the Golden Elder cannot be too highly recommended. It makes a nice shapely bush, and retains its brilliant golden color until it sheds its foliage in the fall.
- Fern-Leaved Elder** (*Heterophylla*) (C).—Luxuriant in growth, with deep and delicately cut foliage; fine.
- Golden** (*Aurea*) (C).—A beautiful variety, with light yellow leaves, which hold their color well, and render the plant very conspicuous and effective.
- Pyramidalis** (C).—An upright grower, with peculiar foliage, turned back so as to conceal the stem.
- Round-Leaved** (*Rotundifolia*) (C).—A distinct variety, with round, dark green foliage, which it holds late.
- Variegated-Leaved Elder** (C).—Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES (D).

A native of Japan. The merits of this very attractive shrub have only been appreciated lately, but it is coming into general favor more and more each year. The Longipe variety blooms about May 15th, and bears a profusion of small greenish, silvery yellow flowers. The fruit is edible, has a pleasant taste, and makes excellent sauce. The berries hang some weeks in good condition. Berries red in color, foliage silver-hued, clean and fine. We advise all who desire a novelty in the line of hardy shrubs to add *Elaeagnus Longipes* to their collection.

Garden Elaeagnus, or Oleaster (*Hortensis*) (D).—Native of Southern Europe. A shrub of quite striking appearance on account of the silvery whiteness of its foliage. Fine in masses of trees.

Silver-Leaved Oleaster (*Argentea*) (D).—A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow. July and August.

EUONYMUS (Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree) (C).

A very ornamental and showy bush, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a background of evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

Broad-Leaved Euonymus (*Latifolius*) (C).—Forms a tree 10 to 20 feet high, with fine, broad, glossy green leaves, which turn to a purplish red in autumn. Fruit large, and of a deep blood-red color. A very ornamental species.

Burning Bush, Waahoo (*Autropurpureus*) (C).—A tall growing shrub, with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn. Fruit large, dark red.

European Euonymus (*Europæus*) (B).—Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose colored.

EXOCHORDA.

Grandiflora (C).—A most beautiful shrub, producing large white flowers in May. A native of North China, difficult to propagate, and hence it will always be rare.

FALSE INDIGO (*Amorpha*).

These are fine large shrubs, with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

Fragrant Amorpha (*Fragrans*) (D).—A hairy shrub. Flowers dark purple, June and July.

FILBERT.

Cut-Leaved Filbert (*Laciniata*) (C).—A very ornamental shrub, with deeply-cut foliage.

Golden-Leaved Filbert (*Aurea*) (D).—A rare and beautiful shrub. Foliage large, bright golden color. Appears to fine advantage planted with the Purple-leaved Filbert.

Purple-Leaved (*Corylus Avellana Atropurpurea*) (C).—A vigorous shrub, with large, deep purple leaves; very ornamental; produces good fruit.



Exochorda.

FORSYTHIA or GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia Viridissima*) (D).

A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches, in the early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden yellow, pendulous flowers.

Fortune's Forsythia (*Fortunei*) (D).—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow.

Intermedia (D).—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green, like *Viridissima*, but hardier than that variety. Valuable.

Weeping Forsythia (*Suspensa*) (D).—A shrub resembling *Fortunei* in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

FRINGE TREE.

Purple, of Venetian Sumach, or Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*) (C).—A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with curious hair-like flowers, which, being of a pinkish brown color, give it the names "Purple Fringe" and "Smoke Tree." The blossoms are in July, sometimes literally covering the tree, remaining all summer.

White (*Chionanthus Virginica*) (C).—An entirely different plant from the preceding; has handsome, large foliage, and racemes of delicate white flowers, that hang like finely-cut shreds, or fringes of white paper.

GLOBE FLOWER, or CORCHORUS (*Kerria Japonica*).

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers, from July to October.

Argentea Variegata (Silver Variegated-Leaved Corchorus) (D).—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.

Double-Flowered Corchorus (*Flore Pleno*) (E).—Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

Ramulis Var. Aureis (D).—A curious dwarf variety, having its stems striped with yellow and green; very pretty in winter, when the plant is divested of its leaves.

HALESIA (Snow Drop Tree).

Silver Bell (C).—A beautiful, large shrub, with handsome, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

HAMAMELIS (Witch Hazel).

Virginica (D).—A tall shrub; yellow flowers, late in autumn, just before the leaves fall.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

Alberti (D).—Violet, bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow. A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping.

Bella Albida (D).—White flowers; showy red fruit in great profusion; fine.

Bella Candida (D).—Another fine variety with red fruit.

Caerulea (D).—Of shrubby growth; flowers cream colored, fragrant. May.

Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle (*Fragrantissima*) (D).—A spreading shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

Grandiflora Alba (D).—A variety of upright habit, with very large pure white flowers; fine.

Ledebour's Honeysuckle (*Ledebouri*) (D).—From California. A distinct species with red flowers in May.

Morrowii (D).—A fine variety from Japan, valuable for its handsome red fruit.

Ruprechtiana (D).—A fine variety from Manchuria, particularly valuable for its showy red fruit.

Splendens (D).—A fine variety of the Tartarian Honeysuckle; flowers large, dark rose, with darker centre. A variety of merit.

Standish's Honeysuckle (*Standishii*) (D).—Native of China. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, appearing in May, before the leaves; one of the earliest flowering shrubs.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Tartarica*) (D).—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and *Grandiflora* appear to fine advantage planted together.

HOP TREE, or SHRUBBY TREFOIL (Ptelea).

Trifoliata (C).—A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters; flowers in June.

HYDRANGEA.

Otaksa (D).—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

Oak-Leaved Hydrangea (Quercifolia) (D).—A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like those of the oak, and downy beneath; flowers cream colored, in medium sized panicles. August. Very desirable.



Photograph Showing Single Bush of *Hydrangea paniculata* at Three years of age.

Paniculata Grandiflora (C).—A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Very elegant and showy.

Red Branched (Ramulis Coccineis) (D).—This is one of the most important plants of recent introduction. A fine, free bloomer, producing large and magnificently formed trusses, of deep rose-colored flowers from every shoot. The best variety for forcing and pot culture.

Thos. Hogg (D).—Bears a great profusion of pure white flowers.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

Albert the Good (C).—An erect, vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish purple flowers. A dwarf grower.

Caerulea Superba (C).—Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open a clear blue; truss very large. A superb variety.

Charles the Tenth (C).—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

Chinese Weeping Lilac (Pendula) (C).—Of graceful, drooping habit.

Chionanthus Leaved (Josikea) (C).—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers fine and distinct.

Colmar's Lilac (Colmariensis) (C).—Pale blue flowers, and fine glossy foliage; distinct and fine.

Common White Lilac (C).—Cream colored flowers.



Lilac Villosa.

Common Purple (Vulgaris Purpurea) (C).—Purple colored flowers.

Croncels (C).—Carmine red in bud, lilac when open; truss large; superb; distinct.

Dwarf Lilac (Nana) (D).—Distinct, large and compact spike of dark, reddish purple fragrant flowers, very fine.

Gloire de Lorraine (C).—Large truss; individual flowers, large, red in bud, lilac when open; fine.

Gloire de Moulins (C).—Long panicle; individual flowers, very large, rosy lilac in color and very fragrant.

Jacques Calot (C).—One of the finest lilacs; very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers, the individual flowers unusually large; distinct.

- Large Flowering White** (*Alba Grandiflora*) (C).—A beautiful variety; has very large pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.
- Louis Van Houtte** (C).—Large panicles of dark red flowers; extra.
- Persian** (*Persica*) (C).—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.
- President Massart** (C).—Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine.
- Prince of Wales** (C).—Panicles medium to large; flowers purplish lilac, the petals slightly curling near the edge, giving the flowers the appearance of being striped.
- Rothomagensis** (C).—Flowers a deep blue. Very free bloomer and valuable.
- Rothomagensis Alba** (C).—Flowers single; color pure white.
- Rubra de Marley** (C).—A fine sort, producing reddish purple flowers.
- Siberian White Lilac** (*Siberica Alba*) (C).—A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white, with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering. One of the best Lilacs.



Double Lilac Emile Lemoine.

- Syringa Japonica** (C).—A Japanese variety of lilac, valuable on account of its late blooming. About the middle of June bears large panicles of white flowers, which have a very peculiar odor. Will prove very valuable.
- White Persian Lilac** (*Alba*) (C).—A fine sort; white flowers, delicately tinged with rose color.

NEW JAPANESE LILACS.

- Abel Carriere** (C).—Double; flowers large, blue, reverse of petals rose; fine.
- Alba Grandiflora** (C).—Single; color white.
- Alexander d'Humboldt** (C).—Double; color mauve, very double, immense panicles in clusters.

- Aline Moqueris (C).**—Single; color dark reddish purple, large long trusses; free bloomer.
- Alphonse Levalie (C).**—Double; color light purple, with blue cast, late bloomer, immense truss.
- Ambrose Verchafelt (C).**—Single; color pinkish lavender, dwarfish growth.
- Amurensis (C).**—A Japanese variety, valuable on account of its foliage, good habit and late flowering. It does not bloom until about July 1st. Has large panicles of cream-colored flowers.
- Belle de Nancy (C).**—Double; color light purple, bluish tinge; late, with large trusses.
- Charles Baltet (C).**—Double; rosy lilac; free blooming; fine.
- Charles Joly (C).**—Double; very dark reddish purple; superb.
- Compte de Paris (C).**—Single; color rose.
- Comtesse Horace de Choiseul (C).**—Double; large flower; porcelain blue; superb.
- Condorcet (C).**—Double; color lavender.
- De Jeussieu (C).**—Double; color deep rose.
- De Humboldt (C).**—Double; violet rose; fine.
- De Lindley (C).**—Single; color reddish purple.
- Doyen Keteleer (C).**—Double; very large; lavender; superb.
- Dr. Von Regel (C).**—Single; very large panicle and flowers; rosy lilac; fine.
- Emile Lebig (C).**—Single; color pinkish lavender, of rather dwarfish growth.
- Emile Lemoine (C).**—Double; color pink.
- Emodi folis Var (C).**—Double; color violet.
- Frau Dammann (C).**—One of the newer lilacs, of great merit; large panicles; flowers of medium size; pure white. Flowers freely.
- Francisque Morel (C).**—Double; flowers very large, centre blush rose.
- Furst Lichtenstein (C).**—Single; a magnificent lilac, after the style of Jacques Calot. Rosy lilac.
- Giant de Battles (C).**—Single; color deep rose lilac.
- Grand Duc Constantin (C).**—Double; large, compact, lilac color; fine.
- Hyacinthiflora Plena (C).**—Flowers double; rose color; quite red in the bud. Should be in every collection.
- Japonica (C).**—Double; color white.
- Jean Bart (C).**—Double; color pink.
- Josikaea (C).**—Double; color blue.
- Lamarck (C).**—Very large panicle; individual flowers large; very double, rosy lilac; superb when open.
- La Mauve (C).**—Double; color delicate shade of mauve; very double and large trusses.
- Langius (C).**—A single lilac, which blossoms quite late. Panicle large; individual flowers medium, rosy lilac; a distinct shade. Good.
- Lavelensis Rosea (C).**—Single; color pinkish lavender.
- La Tour d'Huvergne (C).**—Double; color violet.
- Leon Simon (C).**—Double; color lavender, carries trusses fifteen inches long; very distinct and pretty.
- Linne (C).**—Double; reddish lilac.
- Louis Henry (C).**—Double; rosy lilac; extra fine.
- Lovaniensis (C).**—Flowers single, silvery pink, a distinct and beautiful shade; panicle large and very erect, showing off the individual flowers to good advantage. An acquisition.
- Ludwig Spaeth (C).**—This is also of recent introduction, and one of the best in our collection. Flowers large, single, dark red. Superb.

Madame Abel Chatenay (C).—Double; large panicle; double white; very fine.

Mad. Jules Finger (C).—Double; color bluish, almost pink.

Madame Lemoine (C).—New; flowers rose shaped, pure white, perfectly double.
About the only double white lilac grown. A beauty in every respect.

Mme. Moser (C).—Single; color white.

Marie Legraye (C).—Single; color white; large trusses of six to twelve in a bunch; free bloomer, and makes grand show by itself or with other kinds.

Mathieu de Dombasle (C).—Panicle of medium size, flowers double, small in size, and a bluish violet in color. A very free flowering sort.



Lilac Pres. Grevy (Reduced).

Michael Buchner (C).—Double; color very compact; truss petals large.

Pierre Iogneau (C).—Double; color, inner side of petals lavender, outer crimson.

President Grevy (C).—Bears long panicles of single flowers, three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Flowers very large, double, and a beautiful shade of blue in color.

Princess Alexandria (C).—Very fine bloomer, and the best grower in all the new lilacs. Flowers pure white.

President Carnot (C).—Double; color pinkish; the most free bloomer of all the doubles.

Professor Sargent (C).—Single; buds cherry red, dark violet when fully open; fine,

Prof. Stockhardt (C).—Single; color pinkish lavender.

Phillemon (C).—Single; color deep rosy lilac; very compact truss; very striking.

Pubescens (C).—A new species. Small purplish single flowers, very fragrant; distinct.



Showing Difference in Panicles of the New Japan Lilacs.

Pyramidalis (C).—Single; color reddish purple, grows in trusses a foot in length; strong grower and a free bloomer.

Renoncule (C).—Double; color, outer petals shaded crimson, inner side lavender.

Rouge de Trianon (C).—Single; color reddish purple.

Rubella Plena (C).—Double; color lavender tinted blue.

- Sangeana** (C).—Single; color red; a Persian variety; immense trusses; a very free bloomer.
- Senator Volland** (C).—Double; color inside of petals lavender, outer side shaded crimson.
- Souvenir de L. Thibaut** (C).—Double; very large flower; very double, reddish purple; a fine variety.
- Tournefort** (C).—Double; color clear lavender; truss of largest size.
- Ville de Troyes** (C).—Single; color reddish purple.
- Villosa** (C).—Another new species from Japan, with foliage like that of the white fringe tree, and rosy-pink blossoms. A distinct new color in lilacs. This will be a surprise and delight to all amateurs in lilacs. We have never seen a lilac so profuse in bloom. The flower has a faint purplish tinge at first, fading to white. The trusses are large and full, and astonishingly abundant. The plants are in tree form, with none of the straggling habit of the common lilac. We confidently recommend it as one of the very best of new things.
- Virginalis** (C).—Single; color white
- Virginity** (C).—Double; color bluish, almost pink; very distinct in color from all lilacs.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

- Double Flowering** (*Triloba*) (D).—A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy flowers in May.
- Pissardi** (C).—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves, when young, are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop, late in autumn. Flowers small, white, single.

QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia*).

- Blush** (D).—A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers.
- Double Scarlet Japan Quince** (D).—A handsome variety, with semi-double scarlet flowers. Extra.
- Grandiflora** (D).—Flowers nearly white, very showy; fruit extremely large and almost pear-shaped.
- Scarlet** (D).—Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring. One of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge; for defence against boys and cattle it has no superior; and for ornament no equal.

ST. JOHN'S WORT (*Hypericum*).

- Aureum** (E).—One of the finest in flower and foliage; continues in bloom from August to October.
- Kalm's St. John's Wort** (*Kalianum*) (E).—A fine native, low-spreading shrub, with gay, bright yellow flowers in August. Succeeds well in the shade.
- Moserianum** (E).—A charming shrub, of dwarf habit, producing large single yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer.

ST. PETER'S WORT, or WAX-BERRY (*Symphoricarpos*).

- Red-Fruited or Indian Currant** (*Vulgaris*) (D).—A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.
- Snowberry** (*Racemosus*) (D).—A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*).

- Cassinoides** (D).—Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in autumn. Handsome foliage.
- Dilatatum** (D).—From Japan. A low-spreading shrub; scarlet fruit in autumn.

Early White Lantana-Leaved Viburnum (*Lantana*) (C).—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

Guelder Rose, Snowball Tree (*Sterilis*) (C).—A well-known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

High, or Bush Cranberry (*Opulus*) (C).—Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; resembles the Snowball in wood and foliage.

Nanum (D).—A very dwarf variety, forming a small bush two feet in height; does not produce any flowers. A pretty dwarf plant.



Viburnum Plicatum.

Plaited-Leaved Viburnum (*Plicatum*) (D).—From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Plum-Leaved Viburnum, Black Haw (*Prunifolium*) (C).—Has smooth, glossy foliage and white flowers in May and June.

Rough-Leaved (*Rugosum*) (C).—Has larger and rougher leaves than *Lantana*, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit.

Sheepberry (*Lentago*) (D).—Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green.

Sieboldi (D).—Large, long, thick leaves, of a glossy green color.

SPIRÆA.

- Anthony Waterer (D).**—A fine new dwarf spiræa, with dark crimson flowers. One of the finest.
- Arguta (D).**—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early flowering white Spiræa. Early May.
- Billardi (D).**—Fine and distinct, with rose-colored flowers in spikes.
- Bumalda (D).**—A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf, but vigorous, foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during mid-summer and autumn.
- Callosa Alba (D).**—A white flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine, remains in flower all summer.
- Double Lance-Leaved (D).**—A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best.



Spiræa Arguta.

- Douglass (D).**—Flowers somewhat resemble the Billardi; rose colored, and in spikes. Flowers in August.
- Fortune's Spiræa (Callosa) (D).**—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer. Fine.
- Golden-Leaved (Foliis Aureis) (D).**—A beautiful dwarf plant, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and creates a very pleasing effect among other shrubs.
- Prunifolia Flore Pleno (D).**—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May.
- Paniculata Rosea (D).**—A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers. July.
- Reevesii, or Lance-Leaved (D).**—A charming shrub, with narrow pointed leaves and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.
- Robusta (D).**—A superior variety of the Lanceolata. Of more vigorous growth, hardier, and flowers much larger. Blooms in June and September.

Thunbergii (Thunbergh's *Spiræa*) (D).—Of dwarf habit, and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being the first *Spiræa* to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter.

Van Houtte's (Van Houttei) (D).—The most showy of all the *Spiræas*, and one of the very best flowering shrubs in cultivation. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Foliage curiously lobed and rounded, of a lively green color. Flowers pure white, in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes two or three feet long. Few plants present a more charming appearance when in blossom, or are more tasteful at other times. This is one of the hardiest of all the *Spiræas*.

Willow-Leaved Spiræa (*Salicifolia*) (D).—Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

White Beam-Leaved Spiræa (*Ariæfolia*) (D).—An elegant species from North-West America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July.

STRAWBERRY TREE.

(See *Euonymus*).

SUMACH (*Rhus*).

Dwarf Shining Sumach (*Copallina*) (D).—Beautiful shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Greenish yellow flowers in August.

Fragrant Sumach (*Aromatica*) (D).—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish white; leaves lobed.

Smooth Sumach (*Glabra*) (C).—Very effective in autumn, with its crimson seeds and foliage.

SYRINGA.

Dianthiflorus Flore Pleno (D).—A dwarf variety, with double, cream-colored fragrant flowers; forms a handsome low shrub; does not flower much.

Dwarf Syringa (*Nanus*) (E).—Of low habit; makes a dense, compact bush, rarely produces flowers; useful as a dwarf shrub.

European Fragrant or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Coronarius*) (C).—A well-known very hardy shrub, with showy white flowers, which are very fragrant.

Golden-Leaved (*Foliis Aureis*) (D).—A beautiful new variety, with bright yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs, especially with the purple-leaved varieties.

Hoary-Leaved Syringa (*Pubescens*) (C).—A beautiful shrub, with large, downy leaves and large white flowers; late flowering.

Large Flowering (*Grandiflorous*) (C).—Large, showy flowers. A valuable variety

Lemoine's Erect Syringa (*Lemoinei Erectus*) (C).—A charming variety, of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Speciosissimus (D).—Of dwarf habit, forming bushes about three feet in height, and covered with very large, white, sweet-scented flowers. Distinct and fine.

Yokohama (C).—A very fragrant species from Japan, of upright, compact habit; foliage plaited. Makes a beautiful shrub.

Zeyher's Syringa (*Zeyheri*) (C).—A large-flowered, odorless variety, flowers very late.

WEIGELA (Diervilla).

Amabilis or Splendens (D).—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers. Blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

Candida (D).—Thought by some to be the best of all. Of vigorous habit; an erect grower; flowers pure white, produced in great profusion in June, the plants continuing in bloom through the summer.

Desboisii (D).—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.



Weigela Rosea.

Eva Retke (D).—Dark red, dwarf habit, very profuse bloomer. The handsomest of the Weigelas. Blooms middle to last June.

Floribunda (Crimson Weigela) (D).—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our customers to this beautiful Weigela. The flowers are dark crimson, with the white stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuchsia flowers. It blooms in spring with other Weigelas; but if plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they bloom profusely in the fall. There is a ready sale found for it on account of its beautiful color; and it is conceded to be one of the best of the numerous varieties of Weigelas.

Gustave Mallet (D).—Flowers deep rose; habit good; very free flowering; a choice sort.

Hortensis Nivea (D).—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large.

- Hortensis A. Carriere* (D).—Bright rose; a choice sort. One of the best.
- Hortensis Venosa Variegata* (D).—A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; the variegation is light yellow, changing to white; flowers deep rose.
- Hybrida Hendersoni* (D).—Of fine compact habit, rather slender, erect growth; flowers medium size, outside of petals red, interior a lighter shade.
- Hybrida Duchartre* (D).—A hybrid between *Rosea* and *Lavallei*; branches erect; flowers clear amaranth.
- Hybrida Othello* (D).—Flowers erect, carmine; fine.
- Hybrida Lavallei* (D).—A fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers; one of the darkest varieties; habit straggling.
- Incarnata* (D).—A slender grower; flowers deep red.
- Kosteriana Foliis Variegatis* (E).—Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; flowers deep rose; fine.
- Rosea* (D).—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy. Blooms in May.
- Sieboldi Alba Marginata* (D).—Of upright habit. When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow; when they mature it becomes silvery white; flowers rose-colored. A splendid variegated-leaved shrub.
- Stelznerii* (D).—A very showy variety and profuse bloomer, the entire branches being covered with bloom. Flowers fine rose-colored. A very attractive sort and worthy of large cultivation.
- Variegated-Leaved Dwarf Weigela* (D).—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf, variegated-leaved shrubs.



CLIMBING SHRUBS.



Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy).

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (*Quinquefolia*).—A native vine, of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring.

Engelmanni.—Shorter jointed than *Quinquefolia*. A good climber, grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

Veitchii (Veitch's *Ampelopsis*) (Japan).—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

"Of all climbers there is of course nothing for clinging to a wall without support equal to the *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, alias Boston ivy, alias Japan ivy. It will grow on and adhere to glass as well as a brick wall. It should always be planted close to the wall, but a cubic foot or so of good soil prepared for it. Dormant plants should always be planted, for any growth made under glass will be injured by late frosts. The root can be strong, but all growth that will be of any use must start from the bottom, and do its own climbing. It's a little slow the first year, and sometimes brings a growl from a customer, but from that on its progress is rapid. Millions are planted, and cover mansions, cottages, and churches throughout the land, and millions more will be planted."—Editor *Florists' Review*.

AKEBIA.

Quinata.—A fine, rapid-growing climber, with dark green leaves and purple blossoms in early summer.

ARISTOLOCHIA, or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

Sypho.—A rapid-growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

ACTINIDIA.

Polygama (Silver-Sweet Vine).—A new, hardy climber of remarkable beauty, from Japan. The foliage on the ends of the flowering shoots is of a silvery white color. The flowers, which appear about the middle of June, are creamy white, with numerous stamens, with bright yellow anthers, and resemble the lily of the valley in fragrance. The growth is rapid and vigorous.

The editor of the *Florists' Review* says of this:—"Actinidia Polygama is spoken of highly. Its flowers and fruit are both beautiful, but I am not certain of its hardiness as far north as this. However, it is a Japanese plant, and that says a good deal for its hardiness."

CHINESE YAM.

Cinnamon Vine.—Produces large edible tubers, much resembling the sweet potato. Vine a rapid grower; hardy, with sweet-scented flowers.

CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER.

The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation, are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses; some of them, such as our common native sort (*C. Virginiana*), and the European Virgin's Bower (*C. Flammula*), are quite fragrant, and are particularly attractive on this account. The large flowered varieties, like the well-known *C. Jackmanni*, are extremely showy, and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers. These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars; they are also planted in beds and the stems allowed to run upon the ground, being pegged down to keep them in place, thus producing great masses of bloom, which make a grand appearance, especially when contrasting colors are in proximity. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils. They will make themselves at home in any good garden.

American (*Virginiana*).—One of the most rapid growing kinds, covered in August with the greatest profusion of pale white flowers, which are succeeded by brown hairy-like plumes; very beautiful and unique. August.

Coccinea.—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to October.

Crispa.—A handsome native variety, with nodding, bell-shaped lavender purple, fragrant flowers, which are an inch or a little more in length and breadth, with revolute sepals; very distinct. June to September.

Flammula (*European Sweet*).—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant, require a slight protection in Winter; very desirable. July to October.

Viticella.—An old European sort, with small blue flowers on long stems—very hardy and vigorous. July to October.

CLEMATIS, Large Flowering.

Alexandra.—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

Beauty of Worcester.—A large and handsome eight-petaled flower, of a lovely bluish violet shade, with prominent pure white stamens. It possesses the singular habit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant for its earlier bloom, and as the season advances single flowers only are borne on the laterals. July to October.

Fair Rosamond.—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the centre of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July. June and July.

Gem.—A valuable perpetual blooming variety. The flowers are of a deep lavender blue. The parent plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October. June to October.

Glorie de St. Julien.—One of the best new perpetual white varieties. The flowers are very large and abundant. June to October.

Henryi.—This is the finest of all white Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower—it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Unfortunately art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. Especially desirable. June to October.

Hybrida Sieboldii.—Large, bright blue flowers; fine. June to October.



Clematis Jackmanni.

Jackmanni.—This is perhaps, the best known of the fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior, and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

Jackmanni Alba.—A light colored variety of vigorous growing habit; the flowers are four to six sepaled, of grayish white. July to October.

Kermisus Splendida.—Rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers medium size, a bright red in color. July to October.

Lady Boville.—This very fine variety has peculiar and well-formed cupped flowers,

of a clear, soft grayish color. It is a vigorous grower and free and continuous bloomer. July to October.

Lanuginosa Candida.—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

- Lawsoniana.**—One of the finest of all; a vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are very large; often nine inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening, rosy purple, they gradually change to a mauve purple. June to October.
- Lord Neville.**—Flowers large and well formed; color, rich dark plum, stamens light, with dark anthers; edgings of sepals finely crimped. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society. June to October.
- Madame Edouard Andre.**—New. A free growing Clematis of the Jackmanni type. Flowers profusely, large in size, crimson in color. Very fine. It has been awarded the first premium gold medal at the Horticultural Exhibition at Tours, and also first premium at Paris. June to October.
- Madam Grange.**—A remarkable and vigorous habited variety; flowers five inches across; of a rich, deep velvety maroon crimson, becoming purplish with age; having a red bar down the centre of each sepal. July to October.
- Magnifica.**—A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a good profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the centre of each flower leaf. July to October.
- Miss Bateman.**—One of the most charming of the spring-flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.



Clematis Paniculata.

- Paniculata.**—A new, hardy sort; fragrant, strong, and one that will give entire satisfaction. Blooms so freely that the greater part of the foliage is hidden from view. The stems bearing the flowers are about five inches in length, and the color of the flower pure white, star-shaped, about an inch in diameter. They will last for days as cut flowers. Plant is a rapid strong grower, with an abundance of foliage, and is seldom attacked by insects. September.
- Prince of Wales.**—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties, of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple, with a red bar in the centre of each flower leaf. First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.
- Ramona.**—This Clematis originated at Newark, N.Y. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmanni, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true, perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth, and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sorts, often six to seven inches in diameter, and of the most perfect shape. Color deep, rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort, and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous. June to October.

- Rubella.**—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.
- Rubra Violacea.**—This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon purple, flushed with reddish violet; one of the best. July to October.
- Star of India.**—A very showy, very free flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the centre of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.
- Velutina Purpurea.**—This variety has great merit in being the darkest colored Clematis of the class. It has the vigorous, free-blooming character of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large, and of a very rich, blackish mulberry purple color. July to October.
- Viticella Rubra Grandiflora.**—This is the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a dull, crimson color, and have green stamens. July to October.
- Viticella Venosa.**—A beautiful Clematis, of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.

DOUBLE SORTS.

- Belle of Woking.**—A fine, new, double variety of the Florida type; the color is a delicate tint of bluish mauve or silver gray. June and July.
- Countess of Lovelace.**—A decided advance on John Gould Veitch, both in habit, color and form. A bluish lilac, rosette-shaped, forming a double flower. June and July.
- Duchess of Edinburgh.**—This is without doubt the best of the double white varieties. The flowers are pure white, four inches across, very deep, consisting of from ten to eleven rows or series of sepals, which are short and close set, so as to form a compact and completely filled out flower. They are also remarkably sweet scented. June to August.
- Fortunei.**—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant. June and July.
- John Gould Veitch.**—The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.
- Lucie Lemoine.**—New, flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals; very showy. June.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

- Canadian (Canadensis).**—A rapid growing sort, producing yellow flowers. Large glucous leaves.
- Chinese Twining (Japonica).**—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.
- Common Woodbine (Periclymanum).**—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.
- Hall's Japan (Halleana).**—A strong vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.
- Japan Gold-Leaved (Aurea Reticulata).**—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.
- Monthly Fragrant (Belgica).**—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.
- Pallida.**—White and straw-colored fragrant flowers; shining deep green leaves.
- Scarlet Trumpet (Sempervirens).**—A strong grower and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.
- Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle (Flava).**—A well-known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers.

IVY.

American (See *Ampelopsis*.)

Common English (*Hedera Helix*).—The Ivy, being an evergreen, not very hardy, and suffering from exposure to the winter sun, should be planted on the *north side* of buildings or walls. It is very effective grown in pots for inside decoration.

Irish Ivy (*Canariensis*, or *Hibernica*).—The well-known old sort.

Rhombea Variegata.—Small leaves, prettily variegated.

STAFF TREE (*Celastrus*).

Scandens, Climbing, Bitter Sweet or Wax Work.—A native climbing, or twining plant, with fine large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.



Hall's Honeysuckle.

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia Radicans*).

Large Flowered (*Grandiflora*).—A magnificent vine, with large yellow flowers; very showy.

Scarlet (*Radicans*).—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.

Brachybotrys.—From Japan. Flowers light blue and fragrant; clusters short.

Chinese Purple (*Sinensis*).—A most beautiful climber, of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (*Sinensis Alba*).—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

Double Purple (*Flore Pleno*).—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the *Wistaria Sinensis* so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

Magnifica.—Flowers in dense drooping racemes, of the same size as the Chinese, and of a pale lilac color; vigorous and perfectly hardy.

White American Wistaria (*Alba*).—Flowers clear white; bunches short; free bloomer.

AZALEAS, Hardy Ghent.

This class of Azaleas are sufficiently hardy for open air culture, and will stand our winter without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year.

These plants are also imported, and the uncertainty of obtaining varieties ordered makes it necessary that the selection of varieties be left with us. We can supply named sorts, if desired, but the better way is to order by colors, which are as follows:—

Red,	White,	Purple,	Pink,	Orange,
Yellow,	Scarlet,	Straw Color,	Variegated.	

AZALEAS, MOLLIS.

These are the hardiest Azaleas grown. We can furnish them in same colors as named above.

AZALEAS, CHINESE.

These are less desirable, half hardy, and require the protection of conservatory, greenhouse or frames during winter. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents. The same remarks as to kinds and colors applied to the Ghent Azaleas apply to these.

CAMELLIAS.

The Camellia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture, and requires artificial warmth and protection. It blooms through the winter and early spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well-rotted compost, thoroughly mixed.

We can supply named varieties of these, if desired, but owing to the fact of their being imported, and the uncertainty of obtaining specified sorts, the selection should be left with us. We will, however, give the colors as designated by the customer. The colors are as follows:—

Red,	White,	Variegated,	Crimson,
Flesh,	Rose,	Pink,	Scarlet.

PAEONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

CLASS I.—PAEONIA MOUTAN. TREE PAEONIES.

Moutan.—The parent species is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across, and appearing in May.

SELECT VARIETIES OF PAEONIA MOUTAN.

Alba Plena.—Double white, shaded with purple at the centre.

Arethusa.—Light rose, shaded with purple; large and fragrant.

Bijou de Chusan.—Flesh white; beautiful.

Blanche Noisette.—Superb; flowers very double, and white.

Carolina.—Large, deep crimson.

Comte de Flandre.—Very bright amaranth; purple at base.

Cornelie.—Semi-double flowers, brilliant light red, back of petals marked with white; fragrant.

Duchesse de Parme.—Large, rose cerise, edged with white, carmine centre; tufted petals.

Extensa.—Very large; rose, clouded with purple.

Gloria Belgarum.—Large salmon rose.

Josephine Imperatrice.—Dark rose, with purple shade; distinct.

Kochlerii.—Dark rose, turning to purple.

Louise Mouchelet.—Very large, rosy red, one of the finest.

Pride of Hong Kong.—Cherry red, with purple centre; semi-double, large and distinct.

Princesse Marie.—Crimson rose.

Reine Elizabeth.—Rosy crimson in centre, shaded off to a light rose towards the margin; full, and of immense size; extra.

Roi des Cerises.—Pink or flesh-colored, changing to creamy white, purple at base of petals; full and fine.

Rosea Fl. Pl. Minor.—Deep rose, becoming purple; medium size; compact and fine.

Rosea Superba Plena.—Dark rosy-violet; fine.

Rubra Plena.—Bright rose, almost single, but fine.

Ville de St. Denis.—Very large, white, lightly tinted with violet carmine in centre.

Zenobia.—Double purple; distinct and fine.



Tree Paeonia Banksii.

CLASS II.—CHINESE HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

These are beautifully showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May till the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best-named sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose:—

Azidas.—Fine dark red; rich.

Ambrose Verschafeldt.—Bright pink.

Beaute Francais.—Dark red; full.

Calipetela.—Salmon, white.

Cerhao Hatheen.—Red.

Chas. Binder.—Deep rose.

Chas. Verdier.—Bright pink.

Delachei.—Rosy pink.

Dr. Brettoneau.—Salmon pink.

Faubert.—Purplish red.

Fragrans.—Pink.



Bed of Chinese Paeonias.

Fringe Leaved.—Foliage a bright green in long thread-like filaments, which gives the plant the appearance of fringe. Flowers double crimson; globular. Hardy, rare and fine.

Japan Single White Paeonia.—A magnificent variety from Japan, with large, single white flowers, yellow stamens.

Jean D'Arc.—Blush pink; very delicate shade.

Louis Van Houtte.—Dark red; fine.

Madona.—Flesh color, white centre.

Nivalis.—Salmon white.

Nivea Plena.—Very fine; white.

Officinalis Rubra Plena.—Rich, brilliant crimson.

Officinalis Alba Plena.—Blush.

Papaveriflora.—Yellowish white.

Reine des Roses.—Salmon pink.

RHODODENDRONS.

These are a class of plants that are looked upon by the majority of people as unreliable for general planting; one reason for this is that there has been no discrimination in the selection of varieties. Many of the kinds extensively planted in Europe are not hardy here, consequently, when the selection is taken from the catalogues of European growers there is sure to be a large percentage of failure. To obtain good effects there is no occasion for a great variety; those mentioned below will give all the most effective colors, and have proved absolutely hardy in this latitude.

It should always be borne in mind that all of the Rhododendrons called hardy in this climate are benefited by a covering of evergreen branches in winter, unless otherwise well protected by trees or natural surroundings, not so much to keep away the cold as to shade them from the spring sun and cutting winds, from which our native evergreens are very apt to suffer when a mild spell comes in March, followed by intense cold; this seems to be the most critical time for all evergreens, and when the damage is done.

The following list of varieties are among the best, and are the kinds that we have planted extensively for several years; they have always given satisfaction, both as to their hardiness and pleasing mixture of colors:—

Archimedes.—Rosy crimson.

Atrosanguineum.—Blood red.

Bacchus.—Crimson.

Bicolor.—Pink, very fine foliage.

Blandianum.—Rosy crimson.

Candidissimum.—Blush white.

Catawbiense, Seedling.—The hardiest Rhododendron of the entire list. It produces round clusters of lilac and violet flowers.

Delicatissimum.—Whitish pink.

Everestianum.—Rosy lilac fringed.

H. W. Sargent.—Large crimson.

Maximum.—Large, late, white (native).

Purpureum Grandiflorum.—Purple.

Roseum Elegans.—Rose colored.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY (Mahonia).

Holly-Leaved (Aquifolia) (D).—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

Japonica (D).—Large distinct leaves, and yellow flowers in May.

BOX (Buxus).

Dwarf (Suffruticosa) (E).—The well-known variety used for hedging.

Handsworth's Box (Handsworthii) (D).—An upright, vigorous variety, with oval leaves; very hardy and ornamental.

Tree Box (E).—From England. A handsome shrub, with deep green foliage.

EUONYMUS.

Radicans.—An evergreen vine; clings to walls after the manner of ivy.

Variegata.—A variety of the above, with variegated leaves.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges are valuable as a defence against animals, as wind-brakes to protect orchards, gardens or farms duly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot.

American Arbor Vitae comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

California Privet (*Helenium Autumnale*).—A recent introduction and very striking perennial, grows to the height of about six feet, and in the autumn the top is a mass of golden colored flowers, the lead or truss often measuring three feet in circumference. The single flowers composing the truss are about one and a half inches across.

Common or European Privet (*Vulgare*).—Narrow foliage, showy white flowers.

English Hawthorne.—The favorite English hedge. Plants 12 to 15 inches high when delivered.

Hedges for Defence—Honey Locust.—For turning cattle, and as a farm hedge, is much the best in the northern districts. It is of vigorous growth; perfectly hardy; thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

Hedges for Wind-Brakes.—**Norway Spruce** is the best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth, when properly sheared or pruned, large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

Japan Quince.—Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

Osage Orange.—In the South and South-West is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter killing, it makes a very efficient hedge.

Ornamental Hedges or Screens.

American and Siberian Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, Hemlock and especially Japan Quince.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue:—

Purple Berberry,	Roses,	Altheas,	English Hawthorn,
Spiraeas.	Tartarian Honeysuckle,		Dwarf Box for edging.

Privet.—A pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves, and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

EVERGREEN.

Arbor Vitae, American, 18 to 24 inches.

Arbor Vitae, Dwarf, Tom Thumb.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian, 18 to 24 inches.

Mahonia Aquifolia.

Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches.

Pine Austrian, 18 to 24 inches.

Pine Scotch, 18 to 24 inches.

Tree Box, in variety.

DECIDUOUS.

Berberis Thunbergii.

Buckthorn.

Honey Locust.

Japan Quince.

Osage Orange.

Privet California.

Rosa Rugosa.

Spiraeas, assorted varieties.

HONEY LOCUST HEDGES.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fencing, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. Many plants have been tried, and although some of them have proved partially successful in certain localities, nothing has been found that seems adapted to general planting through Canada, and combining all the required qualities as does the Honey Locust. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in any soil. It also submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can readily be made to assume any desired shape. It is covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, and when properly trimmed makes a very valuable farm barrier, and an ornament to the ground it occupies. We trust the following illustrations will prove of service.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1 illustrates a section of hedge as may be seen throughout the country, on an average of from five to six years from planting. The work of planting such hedges has evidently been carelessly done, as there are gaps all along the line. Some of the trees are eight or ten feet high, and others only two or three feet high. Judging from the grass and weeds growing among such hedges, they have never received a moment's attention since planting.

Fig. 2 shows a uniform growth of plants, but they have not been cut back to thicken the growth, and are several feet high with a dense growth above and open at the bottom.

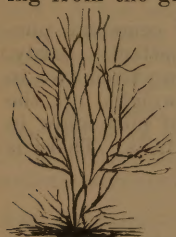


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 3 shows how nearly all the hedges in this country are trimmed. The space of a foot or more is allowed between each cutting, and this is what makes hedging a failure. They are anxious to have a fence soon, and leave too much space between the cuttings, and in so doing they never get one deserving the name, but merely the skeleton or shadow of a hedge.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD HEDGE.

It is essential in the first place to procure plants with good roots, and if they vary in size they should be assorted, placing those of equal size together, so the hedge may be even, and not with large and small plants mixed. The ground must be well prepared, as for corn or potatoes. The ground being prepared, stake out the line where the hedge is to be, and with a plow open a straight furrow. Should there be any material crooks in the furrow on the land side, stretch a line and dress up and clear out with a spade.

YOU ARE NOW READY FOR THE PLANTS.

A boy with a bucket and some water takes a bunch of plants sufficient to nearly fill the pail, wets the roots and sets the plants leaning against the land side of the furrow, and not more than five or six inches apart. As the plants are being

placed in the furrow at equal distances apart, with the roots spreading out on the bottom of the furrow, a man with a hoe draws the loose mellow earth in upon the roots sufficiently to cover them, and tramps the dirt firmly over the roots, straightening up any plants that may be out of line. When the entire line is set in this manner, with the team and plow turn the dirt to the plants, making four or five rounds. Now put on a roller to pack the dirt and level up, which leaves it in nice shape for the hoe and cultivator. The hedge must have clean cultivation for three years; the last working in the fall, turning a furrow or two against the hedge for protection through the winter.

WHEN AND HOW TO TRIM THE HEDGE.

The hedge should never be cut back until it has made at least two seasons' growth, to become well established; then about the 20th of March cut down to within three inches of the ground. This will cause numerous shoots below, as shown in Fig. 4, which makes the foundation for a good hedge. The second year the cut should not be more than six inches higher; the third about eight inches, and so on, increasing each successive year until the hedge has reached the desired height, gradually curving from the bottom to the top, as shown in Fig. 5, which is pronounced by all practical hedge growers to be the best-shaped hedge for our climate. The hedge now having its height and shape, the time of trimming may be changed. Each summer, about the 20th of June and last of August, while the wood is soft, cut back at all sides and top to very nearly the original line each time, ever bearing in mind that this close shearing is the only way to keep your hedge in healthy subjection, symmetrical and ornamental, of inestimable value, lasting for generations to come. As years roll away, the hedge will need less and less pruning, until, after a few years, a light shearing annually is all that will be required. All can grow hedges if they follow the directions here given. Hedge plants may be had at all times from us, as we grow in large quantities.

Spirea Van Houttei.—For a highly ornamental hedge for garden or cemetery purposes, there is nothing that equals *Spirea Van Houttei*. It is perfectly hardy, free flowering, and will stand clipping well; blooms in June, lasting from two to three weeks. Its long, slender branches drooping under the weight of the flowers, almost entirely hiding the foliage, it looks like a bank of pure snow in June. Plant six inches apart. Prune immediately after bloom falls. There is nothing we know of so appropriate for cemetery lots.



Hedge of Privet at Nurseries.

ROSE DEPARTMENT.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

Some nurserymen send out budded roses as well as roses grown on their own roots. We have discarded the former method entirely, and our purchasers can depend upon securing roses grown on their own roots. The value of own-root roses over budded stock is that they last much longer; moreover, budded roses will often throw up suckers which partake of the nature of the root. This root being stronger than the branch, takes all the nourishment, and in a very short time the purchaser has a worthless bush, producing wild roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL, OR REMONTANT ROSES.

These are divided into two classes, known as Hybrid Remontants, or hardy roses, and the more tender varieties called Monthly Roses. The latter are not quite as large or attractive in appearance as Remontants, but they bloom more freely, many of them starting to flower early in June, and continuing until late in the fall.

The Hybrid Remontants and Monthly Roses are for outside culture, as they thrive best in the open air, and require no winter protection. In order to grow them successfully an open spot should be selected, where they will get plenty of light. If the soil is poor, remove it to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches, and replace it with a mixture made of three parts loamy soil and one part manure—*thoroughly mixed*. If the soil is good a little manure well worked in will prove of benefit. The fall is probably the better time to plant Hybrid Roses; they should be set deep, and a covering given them of autumn leaves to the depth of six inches to a foot. A few evergreen boughs will hold these in place. In the spring the leaves will be considerably beaten down with rain and snow; dig them into the ground and cut back the roses to within three or four inches of the ground, and with the new growth you will have a magnificent display.

The Queen of Flowers should be planted more extensively in all districts. The city and town is not the only locality where the Rose should find a place. At a very little outlay, the lawn in front of the farm house can be greatly embellished by the artistic arrangement of a bed of roses.

Abel Carriere.—Velvety crimson, with fiery centre; of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts.

Achille Gonod.—Dark carmine red; very large, full and bold flower.

Alfred Colomb.—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, of fine globular form, and extremely fragrant.

Alba Carnea.—One of the finest flesh-colored roses of its class; a very free bloomer and strong, healthy grower. Color delicate blush, lightly shaded with pink at the centre.

American Beauty.—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carminé; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing, and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.

Anne de Diesbach.—One of the best and most satisfactory Hybrid Perpetual Roses. A strong, vigorous grower, extremely hardy; producing very large, double flowers, of a lovely shade of carmine, and delightfully fragrant.

Antoine Moutin.—Pink; very full and deep; vigorous grower and abundant bloomer. Very much like Clem. Raoux, but not so deep a pink.

Augusta Mie.—Delicate pink, finely cupped. A vigorous grower.

Baron de Bonstetten.—Rich, velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

Baronne de Maynard.—Pure white; medium-sized flowers, good form, very double, and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Baronne Prevost.—Deep rose, very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class.



MRS. JOHN LAING.

- Baroness Rothschild.**—Light pink, cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short jointed, very hardy and a late bloomer.
- Belle of Normandy.**—Light pink; very cupped, a sturdy grower, and free bloomer. (Much like Augusta Mie.)
- Captain Hayward.**—Flowers very large; color bright carmine crimson; vigorous and free-flowering. Budded plants.
- Captain Christy.**—Delicate flesh-color, shaded rose in the centre; a large, finely formed flower.
- Caroline de Sansal.**—Clear, delicate flesh-color; fine form; a strong grower, and one of the best of its color.



Baroness Rothschild.

- Charles Lefebvre.**—From Gen. Jacqueminot and Victor Verdier. Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full, and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish green; few thorns of light red. A splendid rose.
- Charles Margottin.**—A seedling from Jules Margottin. Reddish crimson; form, semi-cupped; very large, full and sweet; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped, smooth; reddish wood, with occasional red spines; an excellent distinct sort.
- Clemence Raoux.**—Deep pink; large, double flowers. Persistent bloomer and sturdy grower.
- Climbing Jules Margottin.**—Carmine rose; fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning, kept in bush form; it should be in every collection.

- Climbing Victor Verdier.**—Resembles Victor Verdier, of which it is a seedling, but having a decided climbing habit. Bright rose, with carmine centre, a very fresh shade of color; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety is particularly desirable, on account of its vigorous constitution and free flowering habit.
- Clio.**—One of the finest flesh-color H.P. Roses. The flowers are simply perfect in form, with fine, broad petals, and beautiful at all stages of development, from the small bud to the full open flower. Color delicate satin blush, shaded to rosy pink in centre. Very free bloomer and strong, healthy grower.
- Countess of Oxford.**—A seedling from Victor Verdier. Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full, not fragrant; wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing.
- Countess of Serenye.**—A seedling from La Reine, but shows much of the Jules Margottin character. Silvery pink, often mottled; full, finely shaped, globular flowers, of medium size; wood light green, foliage darker, thorns red; slightly fragrant, very distinct; not always reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer and well worthy a place in a small collection; decidedly one of the finest autumnal roses, and also one of the most beautiful for forcing.
- Coquette des Alpes.**—White, slightly shaded with carmine; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.
- Coquette des Blanches.**—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower, but continuing to produce immense quantities of beautiful white roses in large clusters throughout the season, until frost appears.
- Dinsmore.**—A new seedling from New Jersey. A splendid bedding sort; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, and produces an abundance of bloom all summer. The flowers are large, perfectly double, and of bright crimson color.
- Duke of Edinburgh.**—Bright crimson, large double flowers, slightly fragrant. Foliage large and attractive. A free bloomer early in the season.
- Duchess of Albany.**—Like La France, but larger, deeper in color and more expanded; very fragrant.
- Empress of India.**—An imperial rose in every respect; splendid form, very large, full and double; very fragrant; color dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety.
- Eugenie Verdier.**—Raised from Victor Verdier. Beautiful silvery pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, finely formed; exquisite buds; large lustrous foliage; forces well. One of the most beautiful roses of the Victor Verdier type.
- Fisher Holmes.**—Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.
- Fontinelle.**—Bright, shining scarlet, beautifully shaded with rich crimson; petals edged with violet; very large, handsome flowers; full and double, and exceedingly sweet. A vigorous grower and very hardy.
- Francois Levet.**—Cherry red; medium size; well formed; of the Paul Verdier style; very free bloomer. Valuable on account of its vigorous habit.
- Francois Michelin.**—A seedling from LaReine. Deep carmine rose; very large, full and of fine, globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Habit very erect. A distinct, choice sort; excellent late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the autumn.
- General Jacqueminot.**—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.
- General Washington.**—Fine crimson; very full and double; a moderate grower; one of the handsomest of roses when full grown.
- Giant of Battles.**—Very deep, brilliant crimson centre; dwarf habit, free bloomer and one of the very best.
- Gloire de Margottin.**—New. This is the brightest-colored rose yet introduced, and is in every way a most desirable variety, being a good, strong, vigorous grower, and free bloomer; good for either forcing or outdoor culture.

Harrison's Yellow.—Golden yellow, medium size, semi-double; a freer bloomer than Persian Yellow.

Jean Liabaud.—Fiery crimson; large and double; fragrant; one of the best dark roses; vigorous.

John Hopper.—A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose, with carmine centre; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous. A profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Jubilee.—This is a true Hybrid Remontant Rose; perfectly hardy; flowering in fall as well as in early summer; flower very large, reaching 6 inches across under good cultivation. Outer petals partially reflexed and recurved; centre petals upright and very gracefully disposed, giving grace and finish, without showing centre. They last a long time when cut; the fragrance is strong, delightfully rich, and very lasting. Deep red in color, shaded to deep crimson red, and velvety maroon red in the depth of the petals.

Jules Margottin.—Bright cherry red; large and full; free flowering and hardy.

La Rosiere.—Brilliant crimson; superb.

Lady Helen Stewart.—A Hybrid Perpetual of vigorous growth, with stout, erect wood, and thick, handsome foliage; flowers well carried on a long, stiff stem; large, full, of most perfect form, and very highly perfumed; color bright crimson scarlet, uniform throughout, petals of great substance, large, round. A very distinct and beautiful variety, flowering profusely throughout the entire season until late in autumn, when it is especially fine.

La France.—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; equal in delicacy to a tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; only a moderate grower, but most desirable.

La Reine.—Brilliant glossy rose; very large; cupped and beautiful; a very hardy, useful rose.

Leopold Premier.—Bright dark red; fine form; large, and a strong grower.

Louise Odier.—Bright rose color, medium size; full, well formed and hardy.

Louis Van Houtte.—Crimson maroon; medium size; sometimes large, full. A tender sort, but very free blooming, and, altogether, the best crimson rose we have. A moderate grower.

Mabel Morrison.—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white rose.

Mad. Victor Verdier.—Rich cherry red; superb.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet.—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal to-day; equally good as a bedding rose outdoors. Pink, distinct, very large, cupped shape; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild.

Madame Alf. de Rougemont.—White, lightly shaded with rose. A good double sort.



Francois Levet.

- Madame Plantier.**—Pure white; medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.
- Madame Lacharme.**—White, shaded with light pink; medium size.
- Magna Charta.**—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer. For the earliest deep color is still the best.
- Marchioness of Lorne.**—Rose color, shaded with carmine. Flowers large and very fragrant.
- Margaret Dickson.**—White, with pale flesh centre; extra large flower, of fine substance; vigorous grower.
- Marie Rady.**—Bright red; flowers very large and finely formed.
- Marie Baumann.**—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.



Magna Charta.

- Marshall P. Wilder.**—Raised from the seed of Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular; full, well formed; color cherry carmine. In wood, foliage and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb.
- Maurice Bernardin.**—Bright crimson, large, moderately full; a good free-flowering sort, often coming in clusters.
- Merveille de Lyon.**—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from Baroness Rothschild, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety.
- Mrs. J. Sharman Crawford.**—Beautiful, large pink; very, free flowering.
- Mrs. John Laing.**—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

Mrs. Jowett.—Vivid red, shaded vermillion; superb.

Paeonia.—Red; large or very large; fragrant, and a free bloomer. A good garden variety.

Paul's Early Blush.—Beautiful blush pink, shaded with silver.

Paul Neyron.—This magnificent rose should be in every collection. By far the largest variety in cultivation. The flowers are of immense size, many of them being 5 to 6 inches in diameter, very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant; borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season. As showy as the *Pæonia*, it has the delicate coloring and exquisite scent of the rose. The wood is nearly smooth and foliage tough and enduring. We recommend this variety very highly for general planting, as it is calculated to give more satisfaction to the masses than any other known variety.

Persian Yellow.—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest yellow rose.

Pierre Notting.—Blackish red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses. Needs some winter protection.

Pius IX.—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer.

Pride of Waltham.—Flesh; shaded rose; distinct.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation, and a splendid rose.

Rev. J. B. Camm.—Carmine rose; a fine enduring shade; medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free blooming sorts; superb.

Sir Garnet Wolseley.—Red, shaded with carmine. A very popular sort.

Soleil d'Or, or Golden Sun.—This magnificent new rose is perfectly hardy; its growth is vigorous, making plants 3 feet high; foliage ample and close, a beautiful clear green. Flower large, full, globular, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and deliciously fragrant. Color superb, varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. Buds pointed and beautifully formed. A grand rose, destined to be immensely popular. No one can afford to be without it.

Souv. de Rosariate de Gonod.—Pink; blossoms very large and double; free bloomer. Like Her Majesty.

Sydonie.—Light rose, large and distinct; buds especially fine; a strong grower, producing magnificent foliage and an abundance of flowers.

Tom Wood.—Cherry red; large petals; shell shaped; of immense substance; very large and full. Splendid for garden decoration or exhibition.

Ulrich Brunner.—A superb rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color rich, glowing crimson, elegantly lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

Victor Verdier.—Fine, bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid rose.

Vick's Caprice.—A sport from Archduchess d'Austrie. Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free blooming.

Xavier Olibo.—Very dark, rich crimson, large size; a magnificent velvety rose.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.

Dorothy Perkins.—This splendid, new, shell pink, climbing rose attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition, where a bed of fourteen months' old plants produced a show of bloom unequalled by any other variety, unless it was the famous *Crimson Rambler*. This new rose is of the same strong habit of growth as the *Crimson Rambler*; the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty and forty, sometimes even fifty or sixty. The flowers are large for a rose of this class; very double, sweetly scented, and of a beautiful shell pink, a color that it is almost impossible to accurately describe.

Empress of China.—Dark red in the bud, changing to light red or pink as the flower opens. Flowers small, but waxy, and very fragrant, and are borne profusely, almost double, and has much the appearance of a Tea Rose.

Gem of the Prairie.—Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madame Laffay and Queen of the Prairie.

Helene.—Strong, rapid grower, throwing up canes 10 to 12 feet high, and making well formed bushes in a single season. In growth and habit, it is similar to the "Crimson Rambler," but the foliage is better, and it is almost thornless. It is very hardy, and needs no protection unless very far north. The flowers are larger and more double than the "Crimson Rambler," borne in magnificent clusters, entirely covering the bushes from top to bottom for weeks at a time. The color is a soft, velvet crimson, much darker and an entirely different shade from the "Crimson Rambler."

Henry Martin.—Rich, glossy pink, deepening to crimson; large, globular flower; very full and sweet; finely mossed.

Mad. Wagram (Climbing Paul Neyron).—A grand new rose. Paul Neyron has always been known as the largest rose extant. In the Climbing Paul Neyron we have this large size, coupled with its bright, fresh pink color, that no rose excels. It is also a true perpetual bloomer. The freest of all climbers. The rose certainly is a wonder.

Mrs. Robt. Peary (Climbing Kaiserin).—This is without doubt one of the best of all the white climbing roses. It is a pure white, hardy, ever-blooming, climbing rose, and as such meets the demands never before fully satisfied. Small plants bloom continually the first season, just as the parent "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" does. It is as hardy as any Hybrid Perpetual Rose or Moss Rose, and will withstand, unprotected, the most severe winters. It is a strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in open ground and throwing up numerous shoots 10 to 15 feet high in a single season. The flowers are something grand. They are the equal of the finest and most beautiful cut flower roses. They are extra large, full deep and double, and are produced on long stems, like forced or cut flower roses. The buds are long and pointed, exquisitely modeled and gracefully finished. Its fragrance is delicious, just like "Cherry Blossoms." If you want a quick-growing, absolutely hardy, sure-to-bloom rose, one that will give you flowers the season it is planted, this is the only white variety that will do it.

Queen of the Prairie.—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

Ruby Queen.—A new, hardy climbing rose, of great value; color deep ruby rose, full and double. Of strong, healthy growth, almost disease proof.

MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Moreau.—White, very large and perfect in form. A true Remontant.

Blanch Robert.—One of the new white Moss Roses, and one of the very best; flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A splendid Moss Rose.

Capt. John Ingram.—Purple crimson; flowers medium, heavily mossed.

Countess de Murinais.—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested.—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Glory of Moses.—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Gracilis.—Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate, fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

Perpetual White.—Pure white; bloom in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide.—A vigorous grower; pale rose; of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Salet.—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose; large, full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June to November.

Wm. Lobb.—A free grower; violet red in color.

PERPETUAL TENDER ROSES.

Under this head we include all classes of Tender Roses—Bourbon, China, Hybrid Tea, Noisette and Tea, and indicate the class to which each variety belongs with the letters B, C, H T, N, or T, respectively. The perfume of these roses is most delicate and agreeable; indeed they may be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other roses in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in winter. They are most desirable for pot culture. In the spring, immediately after all danger of hard frosts is past, they may be transplanted into the open ground, and remain until freezing weather commences again in the autumn. During the summer, and more especially in the fall, they will bloom most abundantly, and afford increasing satisfaction and delight.

Agrippina (C).—Red, velvety crimson; moderately double; fine in buds; valuable for planting out. One of the best.

Antoine Verdier (H.T.).—Rose, tinged with lilac; well-formed buds, but without perfume; but while not of the first quality, the flowers are as good as those of *Hermosa* and as freely produced; valuable for bedding.

Beauty of Stapleford (H.T.).—Flowers large, double and handsomely formed; color bright pink, shading gradually towards the centre to deep rosy carmine. Makes beautiful buds, and is a profuse bloomer.

Belle Lyonnaise (T.).—Raised from *Gloire de Dijon*. Pale yellow, sometimes shaded; distinct, fine. Ranks next to *Gloire de Dijon* among members of that family.

Blanche Lahtte (T).—Pale flesh-color; full and beautiful.

Bon Silene (T).—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Caroline Marinasse (T).—Creamy white, small and full; seven leaflets; nearly hardy; flowers resemble those of *Felicite Perpetuelle*.

Catharine Mermet (T).—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by *La France*. Large, full and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.

Celine Forestier (N).—Yellow; blooms freely, and is highly scented. A very strong grower.

Cheshunt Hybrid (H.T.).—Cherry carmine, with a shade of violet; flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A free bloomer in spring, but not in autumn; distinct and fine.

Clothilde Soupert (H.T.).—Medium size, very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster, produced in clusters; pearly white, with rosy like centres, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. Valuable for florists for designs, or as a market pot plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer, and of easy culture.

Cornelia Cook (T).—Pale yellowish white, tinged with flesh. A superb rose when well grown.

Devoniensis (T).—Cream white, tinted with pink in centre. Highly scented. Very choice.

Duchesse de Brabant (T).—Light carmine, tinged with violet.

Duchess of Edinburgh (H.T.).—A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full, deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering.

Empress Augusta Victoria (H.T.).—A beautiful rose, with elegant, large pointed buds; very large, full, double flowers. Color deep creamy white; deliciously fragrant. Plant a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon (T).—Of the same form, size and fullness as *Perle des Jardins*, but is of a lighter yellow, without salmon; more the shade of *Coquette de Lyon*, and is of better habit.

General Tartas (T).—Deep crimson, often mottled; of special value for its buds.

Gerard Desbois (T).—Bright red; of good habit and form, and one of the hardiest.

- Gloire de Dijon (T)** (Climber).—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flower large, and of good globular form; hardy.
- Hermosa (H.T.)**.—Bright rose; *a most constant bloomer*; hardy; one of the best.
- Homer (T)**.—Salmon rose, often richly mottled; a free bloomer; moderately hardy; beautiful buds, varying in color, but always good; best in the open air. A charming sort.
- Isabella Sprunt (T)**.—Sulphur yellow; very beautiful in the bud. A sport from Safrano, which variety it greatly resembles in every particular, save the color of the flower.
- Jules Finger (T)**.—Bronzed rose, very large; sweet scented. An improved General Tartas.
- Lamarque (N)**.—White, with sulphur centre; flowers in clusters; generally seven leaflets. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.
- Liberty (H.T.)**.—The color is magnificent, rich, fiery, ruby, with deep crimson tones in the depths of the flowers. The petals are covered with a rich, velvety bloom, like those of the "Jubilee" rose. The fragrance is delightful, all-pervading and refreshing, which in itself would suffice to give this variety a high place among roses—one of our best new, hardy, ever-blooming roses.
- L'Innocence (T)**.—This great rose is called the White Madame Caroline Testout. It is a strong, symmetrical grower, quite free from thorns, foliage large and leathery; flowers large, full, deep and double, globular in form. Color bright snowy white. The petals are thick, shell-like and very large. The flowers are borne with great freedom upon long stems. It is a superb variety.
- Louis Philippe (T)**.—Rich, dark, velvety crimson; profuse bloomer; good form and substance; full and double; fragrant; an excellent bedding rose.
- Madame Caroline Testout (H.T.)**.—This truly valuable rose is a counterpart of La France, but is deeper and more brilliant in color. It seems equally as healthy, and is certainly more vigorous in growth, which is a great recommendation. The petals are large and of elegant La France form, exquisitely edged and bordered with clear silver rose. Both flowers and buds are extra large, and of very elegant form; the color is brilliant satiny rose, deepening at centre to clear red. It is hardier than La France, and is highly fragrant.
- Mad. de Watteville (T)**.—White, shaded with salmon; deepening to bright rose at edge of petals.
- Madame Hoste (T)**.—White, changing to bright yellow as season advances. Blooms freely; flowers of good size, grown on long stems.
- Madame Welch (T)**.—Pale yellow; orange centre; large, full; of good form.
- Mme. Bravy (T)**.—Creamy white; large, full; of very symmetrical form and delicate fragrance. A superb Tea.
- Mme. Cusin (T)**.—Purple, with centre of flower nearly pure white. Very prolific.
- Mme. Lambard (T)**.—Rosy salmon, but somewhat variable in color; large, full; very distinct and beautiful.
- Maman Cochet (T)**.—The growth is free and vigorous, very free blooming; flowers of splendid substance, and delightful shade of deep pink. The buds are long and pointed, full and firm, lasting a long time when cut.
- Marechal Niel (N)**.—Deep yellow; very large; very full, globular; highly scented. Requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow rose.
- Marie Guillot (T)**.—White, tinted with pale yellow; large, full, and of fine shape. A most beautiful rose, but not fragrant.
- Marie Van Houtte (T)**.—White, slightly tinged with yellow; edge of petals often lined with rose; flowers large and full; in every way a most charming sort. Highly commended.
- Meteor (H.T.)**.—As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall blooming, either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer this variety will become a great favorite.

- Mrs. Paul (B).**—A large, open flower, like a Camellia, with bold, thick petals; perfectly arranged, bluish white, shading to flesh.
- Mrs. W. J. Grant (H.T.)**—Bright, rosy pink; large, full and beautifully formed; very sweet. A grand rose.
- Mons. Furtado (T).**—Bright sulphur yellow; good full form; fragrant; fine buds and flowers
- Niphetos (T).**—Pale yellowish white; often snowy white; long, large buds; very beautiful.
- Odorata (C).**—Of Chinese origin. Carmine, fading to bluish; large flowers, somewhat loose, but good in the bud; one of the most fragrant.



Perle des Jardins.

- Omar Pasha (T).**—Scarlet crimson; fine and vigorous; one of the very best.
- Papa Gontier (T.)**—Rose, shaded yellow; reverse of petals crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free growing, profuse flowers. Very popular for winter forcing.
- Pearl (T).**—Rosy flesh; small, full, pretty buds, with a decided Bourbon fragrance; growth very slender.
- Perle des Jardins (T).**—A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering. Now established as the most popular yellow rose for forcing.

- Pierre Guillot (T).**—Deep red, tinted with crimson; full, well formed, fragrant; it is but little lighter in color than Duke of Connaught, much more fragrant, and should be grown by all ordinary cultivators in place of Duke of Connaught. It makes quite a desirable bedding variety.
- Pink Soupert (H.T.).**—Very fine, similar to "Clothilde Soupert," except in color, which is a bright, clear pink.
- President d'Olbecque (T).**—Bright purplish crimson; large and double; fragrant, and a profuse bloomer.
- Princess de Sagan (T).**—A strong-growing rose, with small, closely set, dark foliage and medium sized flowers of the brightest scarlet and velvety texture.
- Puritan (H.T.).**—A hybrid from Mabel Morrison and Devoniensis. In size and shape resembles the former; flowers large, often badly formed, pure white, sweet; fine foliage.
- Reine Marie Henriette (Climber) (T).**—Flowers large, full; color beautiful cherry red, a pure shade; flowers somewhat scented. An extra fine climbing variety.
- Safrano (Saffron and Apricot) (T).**—A very free bloomer. One of the oldest and best varieties, especially when used in the bud state.
- Sir Joseph Paxton (T).**—Bright glowing rose, changing to purplish crimson; large, fine form, very double and sweet. One of the best.
- Solfaterre (N).**—Yellow; large and well formed.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison (B).**—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large, showy; beautiful. An old favorite.
- Souvenir de Therese Levet (T).**—Bright red, large and full, a seedling from Adam; quite a new shade.
- Souvenir du Pres. Carnot (H.T.).**—Delicate flesh, shading a trifle deeper in centre.
- Souvenir of Wootton (T).**—A red hybrid Tea, from seed of Bon Silene, fertilized with Louis Van Houtte; plant vigorous, with fine foliage; free blooming; buds of good size, on strong shoots; of a rich color and extremely fragrant.
- Sunset (T).**—A sport from Perle des Jardins. Identical in every respect with that variety, except that its color, instead of being a canary yellow, is of a rich, fawny shade of saffron and orange, similar to, but deeper, than Safrano. In size, vigor and productiveness, it is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung.
- The Bride (T).**—A lovely pure white Tea Rose, of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Niphetos, are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Cath. Mermet.
- The Queen (T).**—Pure white, buds finely formed.
- Waban (T).**—A sport of Catharine Mermet, and resembles it in every respect, except in color, which is a rich, bright, clear pink.
- William F. Bennett (T).**—Beautiful glowing crimson, similar to Gen. Jacqueminot, with a bud similar to Niphetos; very fragrant; a very free bloomer, but only a moderate grower.
- White Maman Cochet (T).**—What has been so long desired, viz., a pure white ever-blooming rose, has been obtained in this grand variety. It has all the requisites of a perfect garden rose—substance, size, fragrance, hardiness, vigor and profusion of bloom, rivaling the best of the monthly ever-blooming roses in the matter of quality. It is a "Sport" from the well-known and much valued rose, "Maman Cochet," inheriting all its fine qualities, full and firm buds, long and pointed, the ideal shape for a rose, keeping a long time when cut.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

(*Rosa Polyantha.*)

This is an interesting group from Japan, of comparatively recent introduction. The foliage and flowers are both very small, the latter being produced in panicles. They are ever-blooming, of slender growth, produce extremely beautiful little flowers, and are quite hardy. Their character of blossoming in panicked clusters

gives them a distinctive interest, and they are much esteemed by those who have seen them. As an edging for a bed of Monthly Roses they are very effective and useful.

Cecile Brunner.—Salmon pink, with deep salmon centre; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature rose for floral work. Highly commended.

Crimson Rambler.—This remarkable rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet in height during a season, and is consequently a most desirable climbing variety; and when pegged down or grown as a bush, a marvellous head of bloom is the result. It is also exceedingly hardy, having successfully withstood the test in exposed situations of very severe winters in this country. As a pot plant it is unequalled for decorative purposes. The bright green, glossy foliage with which the plant is covered very early in the spring, forms a pleasing and striking contrast to the flowers which are produced in large trusses of pyramidal form, and of the brightest crimson color, the blooms remaining on the plant for a great length of time without falling or losing their brightness. The foliage is also retained to a great extent during the winter, making the plant almost an ever-green. Gold medals from the National Rose Society, the National Horticultural Society of France, and the Earl's Court Exhibition, as well as numerous first-class certificates have been awarded to this rose.

Mignonette.—Delicate rose, changing to blush; very small, double; a little smaller than Paquerette, and less full, but distinct and attractive. A strong grower and very free bloomer.

Paquerette.—This is the oldest of the white varieties. Pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms; full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double flowering cherry. In flower continuously from June to November. A rose for the million.

Pink Rambler.—One of the very newest roses on the market to-day. It is a seedling from *Rosa Polyantha Sarmentosa*, crossed with *Mignonette*; color a clear, bright red, with numerous golden anthers. *Pink Rambler*, like all the other Ramblers, is a very profuse bloomer, and a vigorous grower. It is similar in nearly every respect to the *Yellow Rambler*, except in the color of the bloom.

White Rambler.—Since all the Rambler Roses are similar in habit of growth, foliage and manner in which they throw their bloom, no great difference between them can be noted, save in the color of bloom. To thoroughly appreciate their respective merits they should be planted en masse. The *White Rambler* is a seedling from *Rosa Polyantha Sarmentosa*, crossed with *Paquerette*. Pure white.

Yellow Rambler.—Seedling from *Rosa Polyantha Sarmentosa* crossed with *Reve d'Or*. This variety will probably be the most popular of the four, since it is the first and only Yellow Climbing Rose which has any appreciable degree of hardiness. *Yellow Rambler* has withstood, unprotected, and without injury, a continued temperature of ten degrees below zero, and with slight protection in winter it will do anywhere that other roses succeed. It is therefore a great acquisition to our northern gardens. The color is a clear, decided yellow. The blossoms are of moderate size, and last three or four weeks without fading, and are frequently borne in clusters of from 120 to 150 flowers.

TREE ROSES.

These roses are budded or top-grafted upon strong-growing stocks, about three feet from the ground. We offer them in all colors. A specialty with us in this class is the Weeping Tree Rose; also the Ramblers in tree form.

LORD PENZANCE'S NEW HYBRID SWEET BRIAR.

The new sweet briars are hybrids obtained by the Right Hon. Lord Penzance between the common sweet briar and various old-fashioned garden roses, and are possessed of the following advantages:—

The foliage of every one of them is as sweetly scented as the common sweet briar.

The flowers which are borne in wondrous profusion, are varied in color from white to very dark red or crimson.

The plants are perfectly hardy, even in open and exposed sections, and surpass in this desirable quality the common hedge briar.

For vigor of growth there is nothing in the rose world to equal them. A plant three years old will throw out shoots that reach a height of eight or ten feet.

The flowers are single or semi-double.

After the flowers are over they are followed by bright scarlet seed pods. These form a pleasing contrast to the dark green scented foliage, and make the plant very ornamental till late in the autumn.

These sweet briars require no pruning, except to remove some unsightly branch.

It is well to stake each plant, so that one or two of the principal shoots may be tied to it to prevent the plant being blown over by heavy winds.

These are certainly a desirable acquisition to our list of roses, and we highly recommend them for all sections.

Amy Robsart. Deep rose.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn.

Annie of Geierstein. Dark crimson.

Lucy Ashton. White with pink edges.

Flora McIvor. Pure white.

Meg Merrilies. Crimson.

Lady Penzance. Soft tint of copper.

Rose Bradwardine. Clear rose.

NEW EVERGREEN ROSES.

The growth of these plants is remarkable for its freedom, a single specimen four years old covering a space of 240 square feet, with shoots twelve to twenty-five feet in length, completely covering the ground with its bright glossy foliage and showy fragrant flowers. The same plant is making thirty-eight new growths of great strength. The foliage of all is leathery in texture, glossy, and not only proof against insects, but evergreen. The large, fragrant flowers are produced very freely, and they are extremely useful for cutting purposes, especially when in bud. For trailing or covering ground where nothing else will grow, to cover roots, stumps and stems of trees, walls and trellises, and for forcing as pot plants during spring, especially for Easter, the following varieties will be found valuable:—

Evergreen Gem—Wichuraiana × Mme. Hoste.—Not only evergreen, but growing during mild weather in winter. Stems long, branching, rich bronze color, covering the ground closely. Foliage fine rich bronze color, closely matted. Flowers produced singly on stems, yellow, buff in bud, opening to almost white, two or three inches in diameter, perfectly double, with delightful sweet briar fragrance. This will be found most valuable for landscape work as well as for cutting.

Gardenia—Wichuraiana × Perles Des Jardins.—Strong grower, with large green foliage, flowers produced singly on stems six inches to one foot long. When in bud hardly distinguishable from Perle, bright yellow, and when open, cream color, and three to three and one-half inches in diameter, incurving towards evening to perfect imitation of a gardenia as to shape and color, hence its name. Flowers are delightfully fragrant and produced freely. A grand rose for any purpose.

Jersey Beauty—Wichuraiana × Perle Des Jardins.—Extremely vigorous grower, foliage glossy, and of thick, leathery substance. Flowers large, single, three inches in diameter, opening pale yellow, with cluster of bright yellow stamens, very fragrant, and produced in greatest profusion, covering the plant entirely, and having the appearance of a yellow Cherokee rose. Great acquisition, and the most striking variety of the set.

Memorial Rose.—This is another of the evergreen trailing roses, producing an abundance of white flowers. It is fairly hardy, and for cemetery purposes has no equal.

FOR THE ROSES.

A noted rose grower, in his treatise, "The Rose," says:—"He who would have beautiful roses in his garden, must have beautiful roses in his heart. The application of certain remedies, therefore, is not all that is required; you must be vigilant and watch your roses carefully if you want them healthy."

Aphis.—This is a small green louse, when fully grown about an eighth of an inch in length. If your roses are troubled with ants, watch for the Aphis. A simple remedy is to smoke your plants with tobacco. The following formula will prove beneficial:—Quassia, or tobacco stems, 4 oz.; pour on a gallon of water, and boil ten minutes; strain, and add 4 oz. soft soap; apply when cold with whisk broom.

Mildew.—This is often found on roses when they are shaded too much. A continuance of damp weather also produces mildew. The remedy for this is simple, if taken in time, and consists of a sprinkling of soot or sulphur. This should be applied either early in the morning, while the dew is on the plants, or else the plants may be given a sprinkling of water and the remedy applied then, so it will adhere to the leaves.

Red Spider.—This insect is found more commonly on roses grown in the house, where the atmosphere is dry and hot. They are very small, but should the foliage on your tender roses assume a yellow tinge, watch for the red spider, a reddish brown in color. An application of whale-oil soap, dissolved in warm water, will usually destroy them. As the red spider is found on the under side of the leaf, it is necessary to use a bulb or syringe for this solution, to throw the water on the desired spot. It is well to wash the plants occasionally with clear water when using this solution.

Slug.—The slug is the larva of the saw-fly. The female flies perforate the rose leaf in different places, and deposit their eggs in these incisions. These hatch rapidly, and the slugs feed on the foliage. Powdered white hellebore is the best remedy; a solution of whale-oil soap is also good.



Field of Roses at Nurseries.

MISCELLANEOUS BORDER AND HOUSE PLANTS.

CALLA.

Ethiopica.—The well-known Egyptian Lily, or Lily of the Nile, with large, white flowers, broad foliage, and it will prosper under very adverse circumstances, if given plenty of water. It is an excellent plant for aquariums. In the spring it may be planted in the garden until autumn.

CARNATIONS.

White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window. One of the best house plants.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The prettiest of late autumn and early winter flowering plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting.

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the frost king. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck about three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar till spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shrivelling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes—the ordinary Show Dahlia, the Dwarf or Bedding Dahlia, making a thick, compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size; and the Pompon or Bouquet, with small very perfect flowers, only from one to two inches in diameter, while the plant is of nearly the common size. As the Dahlia is a fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May or even later.

EULALIA.

Japonica Zebrina.—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants in cultivation. Unlike most plants of variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every two or three inches by a band of yellow, one-half inch wide. Late in the fall it is covered with flower spikes that resemble ostrich plumes in shape, which, when cut and dried, make handsome ornaments for the house in winter. It is perfectly hardy, and when once planted will increase in beauty from year to year. Should be in every collection.

HOLLYHOCK.

There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double, and almost as sure and perfect, as those of the Camellia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the Spring produce plants that will bloom the second Summer. Plants set out in the Spring will flower about midsummer, and for several years, if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year. We have excellent, healthy young plants grown from seed, that if planted in the Spring will flower the first Summer, and usually for two or three Summers after. The colors are nicely assorted, so that almost every color, from white to purple, may be expected.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. For the house we have what we call "pips," young roots with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss or potted.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR.

The Perennial Larkspur, like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such grand and constant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to deep blue.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS.

That Require Taking Up in the Fall, and to be Kept from Freezing.

AMARYLLIS.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily).—Flowers large, deep red.

Johnsonia.—Dull brick red, with a white star centre.

GLADIOLUS.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the spring—never in the fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

TIGRIDIAS.

Shell Flower.—One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet daily from July to October.

TUBEROSE.

Double White and Single.—Flowers very fragrant. Flowers from three to four feet. Late autumn.

Pearl.—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose; of dwarf habit, growing only eighteen inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

Crocus.—In various colors, and the best and strongest bulbs.

Calanthus (Snow Drop).—This, the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

Fritillaria Imperialis (Crown Imperial).—Very showy plants; are quite hardy, and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

HYACINTHS.

Among the bulbs used for winter flowers the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil. Our bulbs are the very choicest importations from Holland, selected for their large size, perfect condition, and beauty of bloom.

LILIUM (Lily).

The Liliiums are extremely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant, and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

Auratum (The Golden Banded Lily of Japan).—Flowers white, dotted with crimson spots and a golden band running through the middle of each sepal. A magnificent flower, measuring often twelve inches in diameter.

Candidum.—Pure white, sweet scented. A very beautiful and desirable sort.

Easter Lily (Bermuda Easter—Harrisii).—Large, pure white; trumpet-shaped flowers, of great beauty and exquisite fragrance. This is the most valuable and popular variety in cultivation for winter blooming, many thousands being grown each season for church decorations at Easter.

Japonicum Longiflorum.—This is one of the finest white lilies. It is a long, trumpet-shaped flower, of a pure, pearly white; very fragrant, hardy, and a free bloomer. Excellent for pot culture.

Lancifolium Album.—Pure white. A very delicate and beautiful variety from Japan.

Lancifolium Rubrum.—A most exquisite sort; sepals white, and dotted all over on the face side with crimson or carmine spots. Hardy, free blooming, and fine for pot culture or the garden. It cannot be too highly recommended or too generally cultivated.

Lancifolium Punctatum.—Pink and white.

Pardalinum.—A very handsome small-flowered variety; yellow and red spotted.

Tenufolium.—One of the earliest flowering lilies; foliage slender, and flowers brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily).—Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots.

NARCISSUS.

Garden Varieties.—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy; very showy and fragrant.

Single Varieties.

Biflorus.—White, with yellow cup.

Nanas Major.—Pure yellow.

Poeticus.—White, with red cup. The best.

Trilobus.—Light.

Double Varieties.

Alba Pleno Odorata.—White and fragrant.

Incomparable.—Yellow and orange.

Orange Phoenix.—Orange and lemon.

Van Sion (Double Daffodil).—Yellow.

Jonquil.—Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or outdoor culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

Polyanthus Narcissus.—Beautiful, early spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.

TULIPS.

Owing to the late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that, for the amount of money invested, will give a more gorgeous show during early spring; and there is nothing more easily grown than the tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The demand for hardy herbaceous, perennial or old-fashioned plants has assumed very large proportions. It has been our desire to meet this demand, and we now offer what we consider a very choice selection of such things as will prove satisfactory for this country.

The figures at the end of each description indicate the height in feet attained by these plants at maturity. The months during which they flower are also named.

- ACANTHUS mollis.** Handsomest of its class; grows 4 ft.; has elegant foliage and towering spikes of purple flowers. 4. Aug.
- Latifolius.** Flowers in tall spikes, purple; very striking and useful as a border plant. 1½. Aug.
- ACHILLEA ptarmica fl. pl.** The Pearl. Flowers borne in great profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems of the purest white; it is unexcelled as a cut flower. 1½. July-Oct.
- Millifolium roseum.** Finely cut leaves of rich green pink flowers in compact heads; good border plant and fine for cutting. 2. July-Aug.
- Aegyptica.** Pale yellow, silver foliage. 1½. June-Sept.
- Eupatoria.** Bright yellow, very effective. 4. July-Sept.
- Millifolium album.** White. 2. July-Aug.
- Millifolium rubrum.** Red; ornamental foliage. 2. July-Aug.
- Filipenduliana.** Hairy-leaved, bright yellow. 1½. July.
- Elegans fl. pl.** White, best variety ever introduced. 1½. July-Oct.
- Mongolica.** White. 1½. April-Oct.
- ACONITUM.** Monkshood. Invaluable for planting under trees or in shady positions, growing better under these conditions than elsewhere.
- Barbatum.** Large blue flowers. 3. July-Oct.
- Autumnale.** Violet blue; very fine. 1½. July-Oct.
- Japonica.** Blue. 2½. July-Oct.
- Napellis album.** White. 3. July-Oct.
- Stoerkianum.** Dark blue. 3. July-Oct.
- ACTAEA spicata.** Baneberry. White. A very hardy plant, producing clusters of white flowers until late in the fall. 5. May-July.
- ACORUS.** Sword Grass or Flag. Marshy plants of easy culture.
- Calamus variegatus.** Variegated Sweet Flag. Foliage, beautifully striped with white; particularly well adapted for moist ground. This is the most striking variegated plant known. 2½. May-Aug.
- ADONIS pyrenaica.** Deep yellow, for rock-work borders. ½. May-July.
- Vernalis.** Yellow, very fine. ½. April.
- ADONOPHORA Potanini.** NEW. Campanulaceæ. Strong stems, which are covered with many small, clear blue flowers. 2. July-Aug.
- AETIONEMA grandiflora.** Bright rose, for rocks or borders; very useful in a sunny place. 2. May-Aug.
- AEGOPODIUM podagraria variegata.** Bishop's Weed. A beautiful rapid grower; fine for borders of beds and covering barren places. 1½. May-Aug.
- AGROSTEMMA coronaria.** Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 2. July.
- Walkerii.** NEW. Dark red. 2. July.
- AJUGA.**
- Reptans.** Blue flowers; compact in growth. ½. July.
- Reptans atro-purpurea.** Dark foliage; fine for borders. ½. July.
- Reptans fol. var.** Fine, variegated. ½. July.
- Genevensis.** Bright blue flowers on long, dense, showy spikes, almost covering the bright green foliage. 6. July-Aug.
- ALSTROMERIA aurantiaca.** Tuberous-rooted plant, rosy white to orange and red; very useful for cutting. 2. July-Sept.
- AMSONIA Tabernaemontana.** A strong shrubby plant, with dense trimmed spikes of delicate blue flowers. 4. July.
- Salicifolia.** Blue. 2. July-Aug.
- ANEMONES—Japanese Wind Flower.** Japanese varieties; the most useful autumnal cut flowers.

- Japonica alba*. Pure white. 2. July-Oct.
- Elegans*. Carmine, yellow centre. 2. Aug.-Oct.
- Lady Ardilaun*. A pure white variety, with large overlapping petals. 2. Aug.-Oct.
- Honorine Jobert*. The best for late blooming; flowers pure and white. 2. Aug.-Oct.
- Rubra*. Deep red. 2. Aug.-Oct.
- Rosea perfecta*. Rich rose. 2. Aug.-Oct.
- Whirlwind*. White, semi-double. 2. Aug.-Oct.
- Rosea superba*. An improvement of *rosea elegans*; large flowers, fine rose color. 2½. July-Sept.
- Ardilaun*. A seedling of the variety *Lady Ardilaun*, with snow-white, semi-double flowers, tinged violet; foliage thick and green; profuse bloomer. 2½. July-Sept.
- Coupe d'Argent*. Large double flowers, very distinct creamy white, beautifully incurved. 3. July-Sept.
- Pulsatilla alba*. White swan. Rare. A beautiful pure white form of the well-known blue *anemone Pulsatilla*. 2½. July-Sept.
- Colletterte*. More double and whiter than *Coupe d'Argent*; golden yellow anthers. 2½. July-Sept.
- Mont Rose*. Large flowers, formed with four or five rows of large petals of a nice rose with bluish reverse. 2½. July-Sept.
- Profusion*. Large flowers, exceedingly free flowering; pure rose. 2½. July-Sept.
- Queen Charlotte*. Syn. *La France*. Strong growing variety; large semi-double rose flowers, underside dark rose, stems very long; useful for cutting. 2½. July-Sept.
- Hepatica coerulea plena*. Double. Blue. ½. April.
Anemone Hepatica and varieties are very pretty, and flower only in the spring, often in February.
- Elegantissima*. One of the best; large flowers, elegant fringe. 2. Aug.-Oct.
- Pulsatilla*. Purplish blue. ½. April.
- Sylvestris*. White. 1. April.
- Nemorosa fl. pl.* Double white. ½. April.
- Nemorosa Robinsoniana*. Deep blue. New. ½. April.
- Angulosa*. The great *Hepatica*. ½. Apr.
- Hepatica triloba*. Blue. ½. April.
- Hepatica fl. alba*. White. ½. April.
- ANTENNARIA tomentosa candida*. A creeping plant; rapid grower for shady spots. 1. Ma.-Ju.
- ANTHEMIS Kelwayi*. Golden yellow; extremely useful for cut flowers; very good plants for borders. 1½. Ju.-Sept.
- ANTHERICUM liliastrum major*. St. Bernard Lily. Pure white, very handsome; sandy soil; also good for pot culture. 2. Apr.-Jly.
- AQUILEGIA (Columbine)*. An old favorite that succeeds in any ordinary garden soil, all being useful for cut flowers.
- Alpina*. Blue and white flowers, dwarf and striking. ½. Ju.-Jly.
- Canadensis*. One of the prettiest of wild flowers, with red and yellow flowers; desirable for rockeries and borders. 2½. Ju.-Jly.
- Chrysantha*. This is the most beautiful golden spurred variety; the entire flower of a rich, golden yellow color. 2½. Ju.-Jly.
- Chrysantha alba*. A striking white form of the above. 2½. Ju.-Jly.
- Vulgaris alba plena*. Double, white. 2½. Apr.-Ju.
- Stuarti. NEW*. Blue and white. 2½. Apr.-Ju.
- Assorted colors*. Seedlings; very fine. 2½. Apr.-Ju.
- Alpina superba*. Fine blue and white variety. 2½. June-July.
- Flabellata nana alba*. Dwarf, early; fine variety. 2½. June-July.
- Glandulosa*. A Siberian species with large, white flowers, with sepals bright lilac-blue and petals white; very pretty. 1. Ma.-Ju.
- Jaetschani*. Large yellow, with reddish spurs. 2½. May-July.
- Olympica*. Large blue flowers. 3. May-July.
- Skinnerii*. Mexican columbine. Crimson sepals, lined with light green petals and long, straight crimson spurs. 3. June-Sept.
- California hybrida*. The finest collection of distinct varieties ever brought together. 3. June-Sept.

Aquilegias are worthy a foremost place; the foliage is of an ornamental character, flowers exceedingly beautiful.

- ARABIS alpina.** Rock Cress. A very desirable early spring flowering plant, especially adapted for rock gardens and border purposes; its growth is somewhat peculiar, forming a dense carpet of green, which in early spring is covered with pure white flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$. April-May.
- Fol. var.** Variegated foliage. $\frac{1}{2}$. April-May.
- ARMERIA alpina.** Rose. $\frac{1}{2}$. April.
- Maritima.** Red. $\frac{1}{2}$. May.
- Lauchearia.** Red. These are very useful for borders and rockeries; profuse bloomers. $\frac{1}{2}$. April-May.
- ARISAEMA japonicum.** Strong tubers; send forth a curious flower, spotted dark purple. $2\frac{1}{2}$. May.
- Tataricus.** Purplish flower, close ally to the preceding. $2\frac{1}{2}$. May.
- Triphyllum.** Wild Turnip. 2. July-Aug.
- ARNEBIA echioides.** Rare, bright primrose yellow; very striking. 1. May.
- ARTEMISA stelleriana.** White flowering, silver foliage; useful for cut flowers. 3. May-June.
- ASARUM canadensis.** Wild Ginger. Purple flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$. April.
- ASCLEPIAS incarnata.** Silky pink. 4. May-July.
- Tuberosa.** Butterfly Weed. Scarlet; an exceedingly beautiful plant, observable from a great distance; one of the very best herbaceous plants. The flowers will last a fortnight when kept in water $3\frac{1}{2}$. May-July.
- Asperula odorata.** A fine scented herb; if dried, used for perfume. $\frac{1}{2}$. May-July.
- ASTILBE ptarmicoides.** A new introduction with large white flowers; fine for cutting. $\frac{1}{2}$. July-August.
- Japonica.** Spirea. Fine for cutting and massing in borders; white flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$. July.
- Astilboides floribunda.** Has long, graceful stems of pure white flowers; fine for cutting. $1\frac{1}{2}$ July.
- Astilboides floribunda plumosa.** Produces enormous spikes of pure white plumose flowers in great profusion and resplendent with foliage of a beautiful green; fine for forcing or cut flowers out-of-doors. $1\frac{1}{2}$. July.
- Rivularis.** White, tall growing. 3. July.
- Thunbergi.** Imported from Japan; white flower, compact growth. 1. July.
- Thunbergi major.** Flowers large and of a robust growth. $2\frac{1}{2}$ April-May.
- Chinensis.** This new Astilbe, introduced some years ago from China, is much appreciated. In general habit it is like *Spiraea Astilboides*; is a strong grower and has dark green leaves. The flower spikes are erect, leafy and much branched, bearing large triangular plumes of feathery light-pink flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ June-July.
- Lemoinei** Gerbe d'Argent. One of the best Astilbes; strong spikes, with small white flowers with a silvery glance. $2\frac{1}{2}$. June-July.
- Panache.** The same habit as the latter, but the flower-stems are a little looser and bent at the top. $2\frac{1}{2}$ June-July.
- Plumet neigeux.** This variety is not quite so high and grows more compact than the others; snow-white flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ June-July.
- AUBRETIA deltoides.** Fine for rockeries, rosy pink. $\frac{1}{2}$. Mar.
- BAPTISIA australis.** A decidedly strong-growing plant, desirable for wild garden or border; sometimes growing 5 ft. high; it has lupine-like flowers in racemes 1 to 2 ft. long; flowers dark blue. 5. July-August.
- BELLIS perennis.** English Daisy. We have several double English daisies; they are old-fashioned but always interesting; white flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ May-June.
- BETONICA rosea superba.** Very sturdy plant with rose-colored flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ June-July.
- BOCCONIA cordata.** Plume Poppy. An interesting and beautiful plant, well adapted for planting in the shrubbery, borders, or massing for effect. It will grow in any soil or situation; creamy white flowers. 7 July-September.
- Japonica.** Fine stately habit; for groups, individual plants or lawns and shrubbery. Handsome foliage and white flowers. 2 July-August.
- Microcarpa.** Identical with above, only rose-leaved flowers. 6 July-August.
- BOLTONIA asteroides.** One of the prettiest of hardy plants, growing 4 to 5 feet high; it has pure white aster-like flowers, produced in great profusion; fine for cutting. 4. April-May.
- Asteroides.** False Starwort. Delicate pink. $3\frac{1}{2}$. April-May.

Incisa. Blue. 1½. April-May.

Incisa. White. 1½. April-May.

The *Boltonias* are *Michaelmas Daisy* like flowers, good for borders. 3 April-May.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mal-low. An elegant trailing plant with finely divided foliage; large saucer-shaped flowers of deep rosy-crimson with white centers. ½ April-Oct.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. Is one of the most important of hardy plants; they combine a wide range of habit and color, and being perfectly hardy increases their usefulness. We can make up a fine collection.

Carpathica. Hair Bells. Blue. 1 July-August.

Alba. White. 1. July-August.

Elegans. Blue. 1 August.

Grandiflora. Syn. *Platycodium*. 1 July-August.

Grandiflora alba. Same as above. White. 2½ July-August.

Grandiflora plena. Semi-double. 1½ July-August.

Mariesi. Blue, dwarf growth. 1 July-August.

Mariesi alba. White. 1 July-August.

Mariesi alba novea. White, fine. 1 July-August.

Latifolia. Purplish blue. 1 July-Aug.

Latifolia Van Houttei. Very large, deep blue. 1 July-August.

Mirabilis. NEW. Pale blue, growth of low bush, 2 ft., densely covered with lovely flowers; extremely beautiful. 2 July-August.

Persicifolia. Blue. 3 July-August.

Alba. White. 3 July-August.

Alba plena. Double, white. 3. July-Aug.

Persicifolia Moerheimi. This splendid new *Campanula* was raised some years ago, and was offered last season for the first time; it is one of the best Hardy Perennials introduced of late years. The plant grows more compactly than the other *persicifolia* varieties, and the stems are quite covered with very large flowers of the purest white, which have a diameter of 2½ to 3½ inches, and are double and semi-double. The flowers are not bell-shaped like other *Campanulas*, but re-

semble a double white *Camellia*. 1½ July-August.

Pyramidalis coerulea. Steeple, Chimney or Bell Flower. Blue, very vigorous and handsome. 3 July-August.

Pyramidalis alba. As above, but white. 4 July-August.

Grandiflora Backhousiana. 3 July-Aug.

Grandiflora alba. 3. July-August.

The last two varieties are improved kinds of the beautiful Bell Flower; they are especially recommended for cutting purposes.

CARLINE acaulis. Thistle. For market bouquets, useful and very pretty. An alpine plant with large white flowers. 1½ September.

CATANANCHE coerulea bicolor. A fine perennial; easily grown; wonderfully free blooming and valuable for cutting; white flowers with slight suffusion of purple in center. 1 May.

CENTAUREA. Dusty Miller. Are among the desirable plants for bedding and border planting. On account of their bright silvery foliage they form a striking contrast with the green foliage of other hardy plants.

Babylonica. Large, rich, dark yellow flowers; fine foliage. 3 September.

Macrocephala. Yellow. 4 September.

Montana. White, blue and pink. 3 September.

Ruthenica. Pale yellow; one of the best. 3 September.

Orientalis. Pretty, light-yellow flowers. 1½ July.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow in Summer. Has bright silvery foliage with white flowers; suitable for the rockery or planting in dry, sunny places and on steep banks; useful for carpet bedding. 1 May-July.

CENTRANTHUS rubra. Deep red; handsome wild garden plants for walls or rockeries. 3 July.

Alba. White. 3½ July.

CHEIRANTHUS. Wallflower. Double, Bronze-yellow. 2 April-August.

CONVALLARIA. Lily-of the Valley. Large field-grown clumps. ½ April.

Majalis Fortini. In growth much stronger, larger foliage and flowers than the type. 1 May-June.

Fortini roseus. Identical to the above, only delicate pink variety. 1. May-June.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. This strikingly beautiful plant is now the most popular perennial plant in cultivation. It begins to flower early in June and continues to flower until killed back by the frost; until then it is continually one mass of golden-yellow; the flowers are borne on a long, graceful stem, making it invaluable for cutting; strong clumps. $1\frac{1}{2}$ July-October.

Roseus. Beautiful rosy pink. $1\frac{1}{2}$ July-October.

Senifolia. This species grows tall and produces clear yellow flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ July.

Floribunda semiplena. NEW. Very large flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ July-October.

Floribunda fl. pl. Flowers larger than *C. floribunda* type, with two or three rows of irregular petals; very curious and floriferous plant. $2\frac{1}{2}$ July-September.

CYCLAMEN Europeum. Hardy Cyclamen. Flowers red; fine for rockery. $\frac{1}{2}$. September-October.

Hederafolium. Ivy-leaved Cyclamen. Flowers red; fine for rockery. $\frac{1}{2}$ September-October.

Hederafolium album. White. $\frac{1}{2}$ September-October.

CRUCIANELLA stylosa. Crosswort. Pale rose; fine for rockwork. $\frac{1}{2}$ August-September.

CRAMBE cordifolia. These plants grow to a height of 7 to 8 ft., and if planted on the lawn make a very beautiful effect; flowers white. 7 August-September.

CROCOSMIA aurea. Flowers very large, finely shaped, of deepest orange-red; blooms freely. 4 August-September.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in summer. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these.

Kelway varieties. Mixed. 4 July-September.

Chinensis. Blue and white. $1\frac{1}{2}$ July-September.

Formosum. Bright. $1\frac{1}{2}$ June-November.

Sulphureum. Zalit. 4 June-September.

Elatum. (*D. alpinum*) Bee Larkspur. Medium height, with clear blue flowers in good-sized branching racemes. 1 June-July.

Nudicaule (species). Bright scarlet, of compact branching habit; free flowering. $1\frac{1}{2}$ June-September.

Speciosum glabratum. New species, with purple-blue single flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ June-July.

DIANTHUS. Hardy Pink. This is certainly an interesting and useful class of plants, blooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these old-time favorites; fine for cut flowers.

Barbatus. Sweet William. In all shades. 1 May-June.

Alba fimbriata. White fringed. 1 May-June.

Annie Bolling. White, suffused pink. 1 May-June.

Brunette. Pink, maroon markings. 1 May-June.

Earl of Carlisle. Variegated, maroon, rose and white. 1 May-June.

Gertrude. White, maroon markings. 1 May-June.

Her Majesty. Pure white. 1 May-June.

Juliette. White, laced crimson. 1 May-June.

Laura Wilmer. White, maroon center. 1 May-June.

May. Delicate pink; very fragrant. 1 May-June.

Mrs. Sinkins. Large, pure white, very fragrant. 1 May-June.

Barbatus magnificum. Giant Sweet William. 1 May-June.

Plumaris. Snowball. Artis. This new variety is the largest flowering, pure white in cultivation. The stems are very strong. 1 May-June.

Napoleon III. This variety is far from new; it is, nevertheless, so distinct and useful that it compels us to class it with our novelties. Its brilliant crimson flowers contrast beautifully when planted side by side with the "Snowball" variety. 1 June-July.

DICENTRA eximia. Flowers rose color, in shape resembling the Bleeding Heart. 1 May-June.

Spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Flowers heart-shaped in long drooping racemes of a rose-crimson color; one of the prettiest border plants and useful for forcing. $1\frac{1}{2}$ August.

- Spectabilis alba.** White. $1\frac{1}{2}$ August.
- DICTAMNUS fraxinella.** Burning Bush. Rosy purple. $1\frac{1}{2}$ August.
- Fraxinella alba.** White. These are also called Burning Bush, as in dry weather the flowers emit a luminous vapor which is inflammable. $1\frac{1}{2}$ August.
- DIGITALIS gloxinoides.** Foxglove. Flowers all shades, from the purest white to the darkest red. 4 July-August.
- DORONICUM austriacum.** Bright yellow flowers, three inches in diameter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ July-August.
- Caucasicum.** Leopard's Bane. 2. July-Aug.
- Clusii.** Like preceding; larger flowers; later. 2. July-Aug.
- Plantagineum excelsum.** Brightest yellow, very free flowering; commence to flower very early in the spring and continuously through to the fall. Fine for forcing in pots. 2. May-Oct.
- Pardalianches.** Very fine; distinct. 2. May-Oct.
- DRACOCEPHALUM altaicum.** Dragon's Head. Pink flower. $\frac{1}{2}$. July-Aug.
- Speciosum.** Flowers pinkish blue. 1. June-July.
- ECHINACEA purpurea.** See Rudbeckia. One of the oldest of old-fashioned flowers; it is without doubt one of the most interesting of hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers, 4 in. in diameter, thickly set with golden tips in spiral lines. $3\frac{1}{2}$. Aug.-Sept.
- ECHINOPS Ritro.** Globe Thistle. Very curious plant; thistle-like; deep steel-blue flowers. 4. July-Aug.
- EPILOBUM Angustifolium.** Willow Herb. French Willow. Crimson flowers, very showy among shrubbery. 4. July-Aug.
- EREMURUS himalaicus.** Creamy white; needs a slight protection in winter. $6\frac{1}{2}$. June-Aug.
- Robustus.** Pink. $6\frac{1}{2}$. July-Aug.
- ERIGERON purpureum.** A pretty border plant of neat habit, producing rosy purple flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$. July-Aug.
- Aurantiacus.** Orange. 2. July-Aug.
- Fremonti.** Lilac blue. 1. Aug.-Sept.
- Salsuginosus.** Light rose. 2. July-Sept.
- Speciosus superbus.** Purple lilac. 2. July-Sept.
- Coulteri.** Introduced by the celebrated botanist, Mr. Purpus, from the west of North America. The flowers resemble *speciosus*, but are white, with yellow centre. $2\frac{1}{2}$. June-July.
- ERYNGIUM amethystinum.** Stems, leaves and thistle-like flowers, with blue metallic lustre; 3 ft.; fine for borders. 3. May-Sept.
- Alpinum.** Deep purple blue. 2. May-Sept.
- Giganteum.** Pale glaucous blue foliage. 4. May-Sept.
- Oliveranum.** Steel blue. 3. May-Sept.
- Planum.** Blue. 3. May-Sept.
- The *Eryngium*, so-called Sea Holly or Ivory Thistle, are very pretty, being glorified thistles in general appearance.
- Zabelli. NEW.** A cross between *E. alpinum* and *E. Bourgati*, being very free flowering, and with large flowers. The flower stems and bractæe changing to a beautiful steel blue color. 3. June-July.
- EUPATORIUM ageratoides.** Thoroughwort. Border plant; fine white flowers. 5. May-Aug.
- Album compactum.** $1\frac{1}{2}$. May-Aug.
- Cannabium.** 3. May-Aug.
- Farseri.** $1\frac{1}{2}$. May-Aug.
- Gerotinum.** $2\frac{1}{2}$. May-Aug.
- Grandiflorum.** Very hardy. 4. May-Aug.
- Purpureum.** 2. May-Aug.
- Verticillata.** 2. May-Aug.
- EUPHORBIA corollata.** Flowering Spurge. A very useful flowering plant, with pretty little white flowers. 3. June-Aug.
- FUNKIAS.** All handsome and well adapted for low, marshy ground, borders, rock-work, and, in fact, they will grow in any position. The foliage in all the varieties is handsome, and the flowers strikingly beautiful. The variety *undulata* is very useful for forcing.
- Cordata variegata.** Day Lily. Handsome plant, with broad leaves, often banded with white; bears pretty blue or white flowers, of good size, in spikes; very fragrant. $1\frac{1}{2}$. July.
- Undulata variegata.** The very finest of the Funkias. It has ovate spatulate leaves, the margins deep green and centre a beautiful creamy white, making it very attractive for the border, as it keeps its color the entire summer. Towards the latter part of the

- season it produces long spikes of beautiful light blue flowers. 1. June-July.
- Cucullata.** Plantain Lily. 1. July-Aug.
- Glauca.** Large glaucous leaves. 1. July-Aug.
- Japonica gigantea.** Large leaved. 1. July-Aug.
- Japonica alba.** 1. July-Aug.
- Liliflora.** 1. July-Aug.
- Maculata.** 1. July-Aug.
- Minor alba.** Small growth, white. 1. July-Aug.
- Ovata aurea.** Golden variety. 1. July-Aug.
- Ovata aurea striata.** Striped leaves. 1. July-Aug.
- Sieboldiana.** 1. July-Aug.
- Spathulata fol. var.** Variegated leaves. 1. July-Aug.
- Subcordata grandiflora.** Large flowers. 2. July-Aug.
- Undulata medio var.** Best variety for pots. 2. July-Aug.
- Univ. tat.** 2. July-Aug.
- GAILLARDIA maxima grandiflora.** Yellow orange red. The brilliancy of the Gaillardia is unsurpassed; they are simply invaluable among cut flowers on account of retaining their beauty for so long a time after cutting. They flower from June to November; in fact, would flower the whole winter if the severe cold did not stop them. They thrive in almost any soil, and are of easy culture. We recommend them very highly. Our strain is now very much improved. 2. June-Nov.
- Somerset** Pure yellow. **NEW.** 1½. June-November.
- Fiordespina.** Every petal in the form of a long trumpet, each tube being light red, with crimson veins. 2. June-Nov.
- Grandiflora compacta.** This is a low-growing variety, the plant forming round bushes of about 2 feet high. The richness and large range of color is finer than on the high-growing varieties. Blooms steadily from June until late in fall. 2. June-Oct.
- GENTIANA Andrewsii.** Blue Gentian. A pretty native species of the Gentian; flowers of a fine blue, appearing late in the autumn. 1½. Sept.-Oct.
- Acaulis.** Gentian. The Gentiana has only to be mentioned to bring before us one of the most beautiful blues in nature. ½. May-July.
- Pneumonanthe.** Blue. ½. May-July.
- GERBERA Jamesoni.** The Barberton Daisy. This beautiful South African plant has attracted the attention of lovers of plants all over the floricultural world. It is deserving of this attention on account of its distinct, exquisite, brilliant, scarlet flowers. Its grace and beauty will continue to win the admiration of all true lovers of plants who are so fortunate as to see it in bloom. It is an evergreen herbaceous plant, with peculiar cut leaves. The flowers are erect on a long strong stem, and are frequently 4 in. across. The plant can be lifted from the open ground in the fall, placed in pots, and will continue to bloom the entire winter. 1½. June-Oct.
- GLYCERIA spectabilis fol. var.** This splendid showy variegated grass is quite hardy, and can be used for pot plants as well as for decorating the garden, or as a bog plant. 3. June-Oct.
- GYPSOPHILA paniculata.** Baby's Breath. A beautiful old-fashioned perennial, possessing a grace not found in any other. When in bloom it is 2 to 3 ft. in height, and as much through; of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. 2½. July-Aug.
- GUNNERA scabra.** A genus of plants almost entirely unknown in this country; has splendid foliage and is perfectly hardy. 2½. July-Oct.
- Manicata.** The leaves of this sort are still larger and more abundant than scabra. 2½. July-Oct.
- HELENIUM autumnale.** Sneeze Weed. A grand and conspicuous plant, with large flat lemon-yellow flowers; grows about 4 feet high. 4. Aug.-Oct.
- Autumnale superbum.** Very effective plant; yellow flowers. 8. Aug.-Oct.
- Bolanderi.** Yellow, dark centre. 3. Aug.-Oct.
- Grandicephalum striatum.** Orange-striped. 3. Aug.-Oct.
- Hoopesii.** The earliest flowering of all Heleniums, and the only one with pure orange colored flowers. 3½. July-Aug.

Bigelowi. Two feet high. The flowers are golden yellow with a dark brown centre. One of the best for cutting purposes. 2. July-Aug.

Autumnae superbum. This plant grows 8 to 9 feet high and 3 feet above the ground; the stems become branched and produce flowers on the tops, giving the plants the appearance of a high bouquet; the flowers are 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and of a rich yellow. 3. July-Aug.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). All of easiest culture in any ordinary soil. Though there are a great many species in cultivation, we limit the list below to such as possess true merit, both in the color and shape of the flower and freedom from weediness. Those mentioned are admirable for the flower border or to use with shrubbery.

Maximiliana. An elegant species. The latest bloomer of its class, as well as one of the latest of all flowers. Flowers clear yellow, varying from 3 to 5 inches across, with several rows of petals and a full centre. Handsome in bud or flower. 8. Oct.-Nov.

Mollis grandiflorus. Thick velvety foliage of a distinct silvery tinge. Flowers lemon yellow. 5. Aug.-Sept.

Multivorus. Large single flowers, often measuring from 4 to 6 in., with broad, flat petals of a bright lemon yellow. 4½. Aug.-Sept.

Multiflorus fl. pl. Double, deep yellow flowers, with guard petals. A constant bloomer. Very effective. 4. Aug.-Sept.

Doronicoides. Perennial Sunflower. 4. Aug.-Sept.

Hirsutus. Medium size, orange flower. 5. Sept.

Orgyalis. Very long, gracefully bending stalks, forming a handsome clump, and clothed from top to bottom with very long, willowy, drooping foliage. Flowers, deep lemon yellow with darker centres, and in spikes often 4 ft. long. 8. Sept.

Rigidus. Prairie Sunflower. Flowers large golden, yellow, produced abundantly; a showy plant. 3½. July.

Soleil d'Or. 6. Aug.-Sept.

Strumosus. Large single yellow flowers. 4. July-Sept.

HELIOPSIS. Pitcherianus. Orange Sunflower. A desirable hardy herbaceous

plant, and a perpetual bloomer, beginning to flower early in the season, and continuing in bloom the entire summer. The flowers are of a deep golden yellow color, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture, and very graceful for cutting. 4. July-Sept.

Compacta floribunda. Very big flowers, large petals of beautiful dark yellow; a sort forming pretty bushy plants. 1½. July-Oct.

HELLEBORUS niger major The true Christmas Rose. Strong clumps. 1. Winter.

The Helleborus flower when no other flower is in the open ground; they push their beautiful blossoms through the snow. They are also useful for forcing.

Abschaticus atrorubra. Purple, greenish within. 1½. April.

Olympicus. Greenish white to pure white; flowers in winter and spring. 1½. April.

Niger. Green flowering; very curious. 1½. April.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Day Lily. Flowers bright golden yellow, sweet scented. 3. June-Aug.

Kwanso plena. A variety of the common Day Lily, with large double flowers of a rich bronze orange color. 4. June-Aug.

Middendorffii. Flowers deep golden yellow, with several flowers in a head. A desirable species for cutting. 3. June-Aug.

Thunbergii. Flowers bright golden yellow, very fragrant. This differs from *H. flava* in being later to come into bloom. One of the most desirable species. 3. June-Aug.

Aurantia major. NEW. Brilliant apricot, very large and lovely flowers; the finest kind introduced from Japan. Free flowering. 3. May-Aug.

Dumortieri. Syn. *Rutilans Sieboldi*, orange yellow. 1. June-Aug.

Fulva. Copper-colored Day Lily. 4. June-Aug.

F. fl. pl. fol. var. Semi-double. 4. June-Aug.

Kwanso. Bronze and orange. 4. June-Aug.

Gold Dust. Deep yellow, very free flowering. 3. July-October.

Orangeman. Orange yellow, with large flowers. 3. July-Oct.

Sovereign. Orange yellow; large, well-formed flowers, with large petals. 3. July-Oct.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Alum Root.

This is one of the finest additions to our hardy plants, as it flowers profusely the entire summer, and can also be forced under glass during the winter months. The bright crimson flowers are borne in long drooping arching sprays for weeks in succession, and are excellent for cut purposes. 1. May-Sept.

Alba grandiflora. As the type, but rather finer form. 2. May-Sept.

Alba. A white form of the well-known *Heuchera sanguinea*. 2. July-Oct.

Brizoides. With tall stalks and large pink flowers. 2. July-Oct.

Rosea. A beautiful variety, with larger flowers than *Heuchera sanguinea*, and of a fine pink color. 2. July-Oct.

HIBISCUS. Mallow. A desirable border plant, with large foliage and showy flowers of delicate coloring.

Militaris. Halbert-leaved Rose Mallow. A tall-growing species, with delicate flesh pink flowers, tinged with deeper color toward the centre. 5. July-Aug.

Moschueto. Swamp Rose Mallow. Flowers 6 in. in diameter, of a light rosy red color, with darker eye. 5. July-Aug.

Crimson Eye. Flowers of immense size, often measuring 20 in. in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the centre. 5. July-Aug.

HIERACIUM aurantiacum. Flowers deep orange; very showy. 1. June-Oct.

HUMULUS lupulus aureus. A strong-growing climber, with golden yellow leaves. 3. July-Sept.

HYPERICUM Moserianum tri-color. This variety differs from its parent by its pretty variegated leaves, which are yellow and green colored, with red margins. 1½. July-Aug.

IBERIS. Candytuft. The perennial Candytuft are evergreen, and form dense masses of pretty foliage, which is covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers early in spring.

Garrexiana. Plants covered with large heads of pure white flowers. 1. April-June.

Gibraltarica. A pretty Candytuft, with large white flowers, blooming early in spring; useful for cutting. 1. April-June.

Sempervirens. Little Gem. Dwarf, bushy, compact habit, with snowy white flowers. 1. May-July.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. A new hardy tuberous-rooted plant, and one of the choicest perennials ever introduced. It produces large, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers, which last in perfection a long time; these are produced in clusters on stems 18 in. long.

Variabilis is an exquisite variety, quite distinct, and probably one of the most striking and interesting hardy plants yet introduced.

INULA bubonium. Golden yellow flower. 3. Aug.-Oct.

Ensifolia. Yellow, small flower. 4. Aug.-Oct.

Glandulosa. Old gold; very pretty. 4. Aug.-Oct.

Macrocephala. Very showy; pale yellow. 4. Aug.-Oct.

IRIS Kaempferi. We have fifty of the finest varieties, imported from Japan; they cover every color known in Iris. 3. May-June.

Germanica. We take pleasure in offering to our patrons a fine collection of fifty varieties of this exquisite Iris. 3. May-June.

Orientalis. Fine ornamental foliage and rich violet blue flowers. 3. May-June.

Sibirica sanguinea. Large, purple flowers, veined white. 3. May-June.

Florentina alba. White Fleur de Luce. Very large flowers, pure white, slightly tinted lavender, fragrant; very lasting and of great value for cutting. Orris Root is the root of *Iris florentina* prepared.

Foetiaissima var. A most beautiful variety. Silver variegated leaves, flowers bluish; prefers a moist place. 3. July-Aug.

Pseudoacorus. Water, Flag, or Bearded Flag. Yellow, shaded orange. Semi-aquatic, ornamenting lily pond. 3. July-Aug.

Pumila coerulea. Dwarf, lilac purple. 1. April.

Cristata. Pale lilac, with deep yellow throat and head; very fine variety. 3. July-Aug.

Monsieur Monnieri. Golden yellow; fragrant; a noble, kind flower, slightly edged white. 4. May.

Krausei. Beautiful variety. 3. May.

Missourianus. Fine variety. 3. May.

New German Iris Rutheford is without doubt the largest and most beautiful German Iris ever offered. The foliage is often four inches wide, and grows three feet high; surmounted with beautiful, delicate sky-blue flowers, twice the size of any of the European varieties. This plant originated in an old garden in this vicinity, and we have pleasure in being now able to introduce such a desirable variety. Stock limited. 2½. July.

Tectorum. Flowers in spring; violet. 1½. May-June.

JUNCUS effusus aurea striatus. The Golden Variegated Rush. Eccentric plant. 1. May.

Spiralis conglomeratus. Spiral Rush. A very curious plant. 2. May.

Holoschensis var. Variegated Rush. Dwarf-growing; very rare. 1. May.

Pallida fol. var. Rare and beautiful Iris, with soft pale blue flowers, gold and silver leaves. 1½. June-July.

KUDZU Vine. *Pueraria Thunbergiana*, or *Dalishos Japonicus*. This hardy vine belongs to the natural order leguminosæ in which are the pea-shaped flowers; its leaves are not unlike those of the lima bean. The flowers are in racemes, pink in color, the whole looking like a miniature wistaria raceme. There is a pleasing odor to the blossoms, which can be perceived as one walks past. The best place for a vine, when one wishes to see the flowers, is running over an arbor or loggia. When set to climb up a pillar or other upright support the flowers are apt to be hidden by its foliage, as the leaves are on long, lean stalks. The flower is one-half inch long, and the racemes from 4 to 6 inches. Where there is use for a rapid-growing vine to cover the ground quickly, plant the Kudzu Vine. July-Sept.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flowers. Flower intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike,

thus bearing flowers for several weeks. Perhaps the most bright colored of all our native plants, and deserving of general culture, as it will adapt itself to almost any condition. 3. July-Sept.

Queen Victoria. A beautiful form of *Cardinalis*, with bronzy foliage and rich dark scarlet flowers. 3. July-Sept.

Fulgens. Red. 3. July-Sept.

Fire-Fly. NEW. Very brilliant large flower. 3. Aug.

LUPINUS arboreus. Snow Queen. Remarkable new variety of the free Lupin, forming dense bushes completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snow-white flowers. As a border shrub it will be highly appreciated, while it is valuable for out-of-doors. 4. June-Aug.

MICHAUXIA Tchihatchewii. A rare plant, introduced from Siberia, producing enormous stems, with large white flowers. Very showy for isolated positions. 4. July-Aug.

PAPAYER. The perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant of hardy flowers; the graceful, brightly-colored, cup-shaped flowers, borne on long stems, are invaluable for cutting for the table. The Iceland Poppies are pot grown, and will, therefore, give good results the first season.

The large flowering or Oriental Poppies are also the most showy plants in a garden. They make a magnificent effect, especially when planted in large clumps. All the Poppies should have a light covering for the winter; straw or leaves are the best for this purpose.

Orientalis. Oriental Poppy. Deep scarlet, purple centre. 3. July-Aug.

Beauty of Livermore. Red, crimson. 3. July-Aug.

Duke of Teck. Red. 3. July-Aug.

Grand Mogul. Brilliant scarlet. 3. July-Aug.

Proserpina. NEW. Lilac. Dark spots. 3. July-Aug.

Psyche. NEW. Brilliant rose. 3. July-Aug.

Royal Scarlet. Gloomy scarlet. 3. July-Aug.

Salmon Queen. Salmon. 3. July-Aug.

Silver Queen. Very distinct. 3. July-Aug.

Bracteatum. Deep crimson. 3. July-Aug.

Nudicaule album. White. 1. July-Aug.

Coccinea. Dark red. 1. July-Aug.

Mixed varieties. 1. July-Aug.

Hesperis. Salmon color. 3. July-Aug.

PERENNIAL PHLOX. Among autumn flowers, this is one of the finest; vigorous grower; easily cultivated, and produces flowers of bright and varied colors in great profusion. The Phlox profit by high cultivation. Liquid manure supplied during the growing season adds greatly to the size of the trusses. It is very essential that while in flower a liberal watering should be given it in the cool of the day. The Phlox flowers in July and August. In order to make them autumnal flowering, all that is necessary is to pinch the shoots about the first of June, and again early in July. This will make the flowering through the month of September. Phlox is seen at its best when two years old, and from then will begin to decrease in value. You should, therefore, secure a fresh collection each year. All new and desirable varieties may be had of us.

Following is our list:—July-Aug.

Astier Rehu. Deep purplish crimson.

Adonis. China, rose; carmine centre fine.

Amazona. Large flower; pure white, fine.

Belvidere. Salmon pink; a choice sort.

Boule de Feu. Bright scarlet overlaid salmon.

Bouquet Fleur. White with deep rose eye.

Croesis. Fiery carmine, crimson eye.

Caran d'Ache. Bright carmine rose, distinct.

Coquelicot. A new variety and one of the best; flowers large and of a fiery red color.

Etna. Scarlet, with dark crimson eye.

Etoile du Nord. Purplish crimson.

Flambeau. Large flower; bright orange red, darker centre, fine.

Henry Murger. White, with deep rose eye.

Jeanne d'Arc. A fine late white.

Jules Finger. Tender rose, with deep rose eye.

Lothair. Salmon red, with carmine eye.

La Vague. Large flower; silvery rose.

Le Siecle. Dwarf; large flower, compact panicle; salmon rose, fine.

Le Vengeur. Large flower; bright carmine amaranth; fine.

Matador. Large flower; bright orange red, distinct and fine.

Oberon. Coppery red.

Pantheon. Flowers large, beautiful; pink or salmon rose; one of the best and most distinct.



Golden Glow.

Peach Blow. Delicate pink, with white markings.

Queen. Pure white, fine.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet centre; a good sort.

Sesostriis. Large flower; bright carmine amaranth; extra fine.

Semiramis. Purplish magenta.

William Robinson. Flowers very large; pale salmon, with rose centre, fine.

Zouave. Largest purplish crimson, red eye.

Suffruticosa. Paul Kruger. This is the first time this striking novelty has been offered in America. Its foliage is prettily variegated with a deep margin of rich yellow, contrasting delightfully with its rich pink flowers.

PETASITES japonicus giganteus. This giant variety grows its petioles to a height of 6 ft., with diameter of fully 2 in. The large round leaves expanded at the top of the stem form an umbrella. It is pretty and strikingly ornamental, as well as economic.



Yucca.

The large petioles are eaten as a vegetable, after being boiled or preserved in salt or sugar. Its flower buds are used in spring, fresh, as a condiment and spice, on account of its agreeable flavor. June-July.

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum. One of the striking and useful climbing plants of recent introduction, being perfectly hardy, a strong grower, covering itself with a sheet of snowy-white flowers, delicately suffused with pink, which are borne in large racemes;

it blooms in such profusion that the flowers form a perfect cloud of mist. This plant has attracted universal attention among European horticulturists. When well known it will be equally as popular as Clematis paniculata. July-Sept.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. Golden Glow. Too well known to need description. 1. Aug.-Sept.

Fulgida. Orange yellow; brilliant color. 1. Aug.-Sept.

Purpurea. Echinacea purpurea. Reddish purple; a fine plant; very distinct in color. 4. Aug.-Sept.

Newmanni. Elegant for cutting. 2. Aug.-Sept.

Hirsuta. Ox-eye Daisy. Yellow. 2. Aug.-Sept.

Maxima. Large yellow flowers. 4. Aug.-Sept.

Californica. Flower yellow, with black eye. 2½. June-Sept.

Triloba. Golden Glow. One of the finest novelties in hardy plants introduced in recent years, and one that should be in every garden. Of fine habit and vigorous growth, producing a profusion of showy, very double, rich golden yellow flowers throughout midsummer. Excellent for cut-flower purposes on account of the long stems, which often carry a dozen flowers, furnished with beautiful foliage. 6. July-Oct.

Subtomentosa. A pyramidal, densely-branched plant, which in early fall is completely enveloped in a mass of brilliant lemon yellow flowers, with dark purple centres. 3½. July-Oct.

SOLANUM dulcamarra variegata. A splendid climbing plant, with variegated leaves. June-Aug.

TRITOMA. The Everblooming. The greatest bedding plant ever introduced, surpassing the finest cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy; equal to the gladiolus as a cut flower, and blooms incessantly from June until December, regardless of frost. Plants perfectly hardy in open ground all winter, with a slight covering. Plants show from 6 to 20 grand flower stalks all the time, each holding at a height of 3 to 4 feet a great cluster of flame-colored flowers of indescribable beauty and brilliancy. Each cluster keeps perfect several weeks, and when it fades two or three more are

ready to take its place. Fall frosts do not kill it or stop its blooming, and it is as brilliant as ever long after all other garden flowers have been killed. For cutting it is unsurpassed, and the beautiful long spikes keep several weeks in water. It has created a sensation in the New York cut-flower market, and will be a great factor among cut flowers in future. 3. July-Oct.

YUCCA. Spanish bayonet. Has a fine appearance; the stem is 2 feet above the ground, covered with large bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; valuable for rock-work.

Filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Thread-leaved, creamy white; 3 to 4 feet. July.

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